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CHILDREN'S BUREAU

STATISTICAL SERIES

11-20

NUMBER 11

THE CRIPPLED
CHILDREN'S
PROGRAM

.....who are the children served ?



FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY • SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION • CHILDREN'S BUREAU • WASH. 25, D. C.

1953



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This bulletin is based on statistical reports provided to the Children's Bureau by the 53 official State agencies administering the crippled children's programs under the Social Security Act, including the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. Some of the charts and tables cover the continental United States only, since data on details of age and other characteristics are not available for 1948 for the child population of the Territories.

THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S PROGRAM

.....*who are the children served?*

by Jerry Solon and Lillian R. Freedman

Number 10 of this
Statistical Series—
One in Three Hundred:
Children Served by the
Crippled Children's
Program in 1948—
was addressed to
the question

What Does the Program Do?

The present bulletin
is concerned with *Who Are the Children Served?*

We know that in 1948, 1 child in 300 received diagnostic or treatment services under the State crippled children's programs. This is perhaps a better way of saying that 175,000 children received these services—better because each child is different and comes with a unique problem. With his particular personal characteristics, he needs and receives individual medical attention.

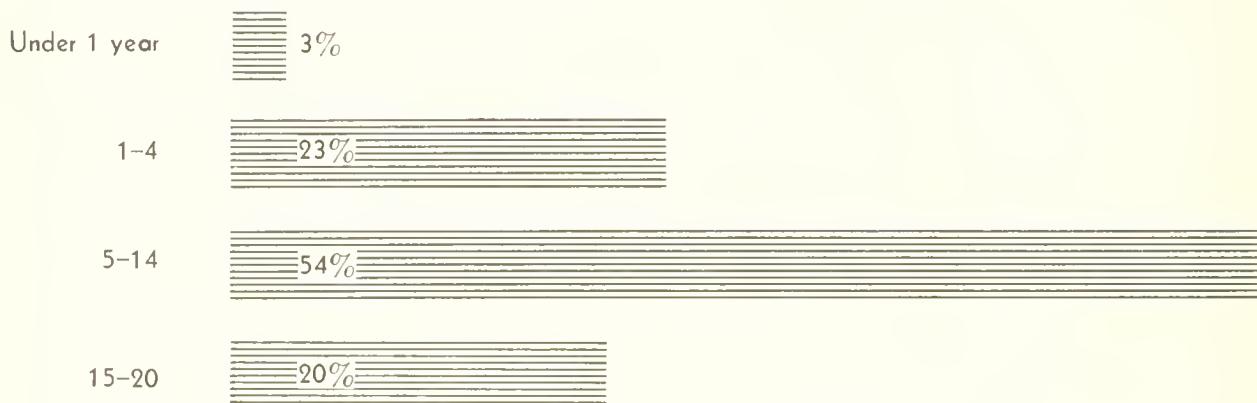
What are the different crippling conditions

and personal characteristics found among these children? How old are they, how many boys and how many girls? What is their race or color? Where do they come from—city or country? How many are new to the program and how many have been receiving care over a longer period?

This series of charts provides some answers to questions such as these by giving a picture of the kinds of children served by the program in 1948.

SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN PREDOMINATE IN THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S PROGRAM . . .

Both in proportion of children served . . .



(Data for 53 States)

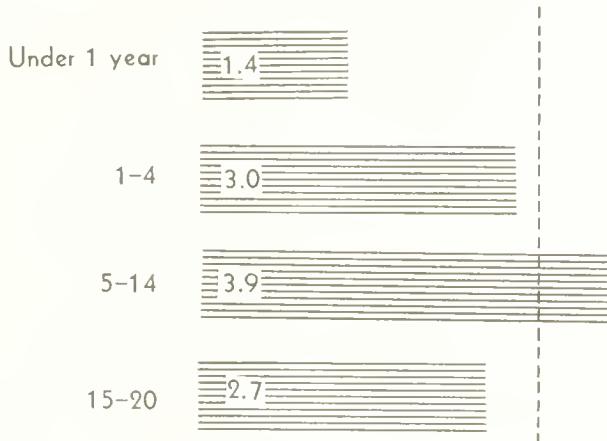
Of the 175,000 children who received services under the 53 State and Territorial programs in 1948, more than half were between 5 and 14 years old, and only 5,000 were under 1 year:

	Total	174,963
Under 1	5,382	
1-4	38,872	
5-14	93,967	
15-20	35,236	
Age unknown	1,506	

... and in relation to the child population

Rate per 1,000 child population in each age group

Average 3.2

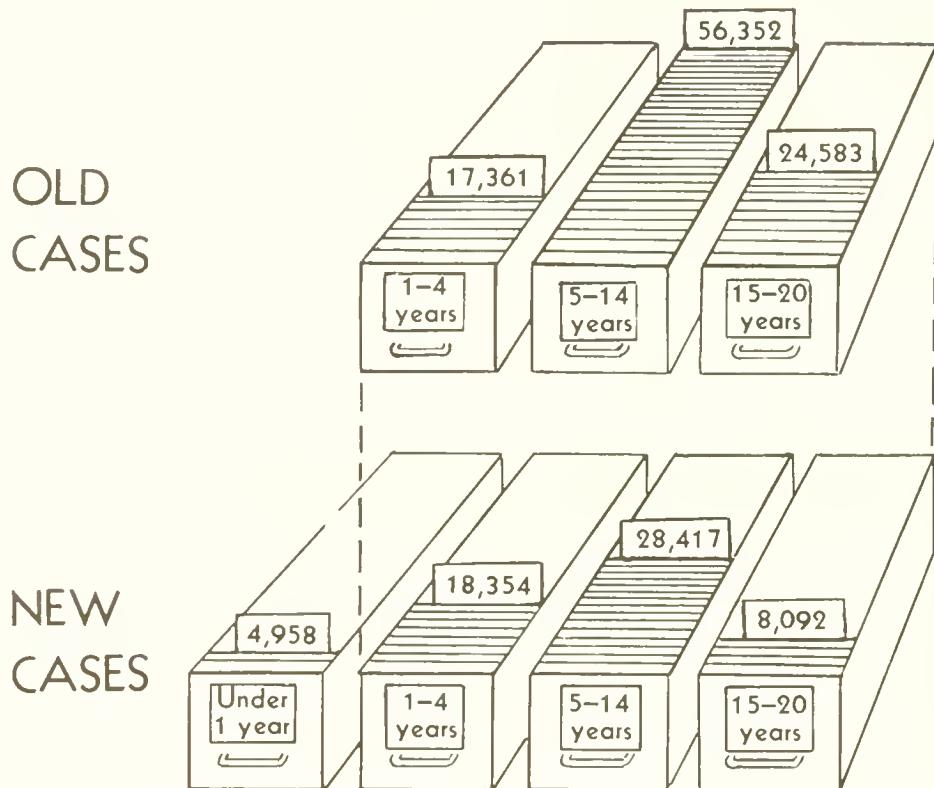


(Continental U. S.)

The 5-14 year olds were the only age group who shared in the services of the program at a higher rate than would be expected from the distribution of the child population:

Age in years	Percentage distribution	
	Children who received services	Total child population
Total	100.0	100.0
Under 1	3.1	6.8
1-4	22.2	23.5
5-14	54.3	45.2
15-20	20.4	24.5

CHILDREN RECEIVING THEIR INITIAL SERVICES UNDER THE PROGRAM
ARE GENERALLY YOUNGER THAN CHILDREN WHO HAVE BEEN
UNDER CARE IN PRIOR YEARS . . .



BUT EVEN SO, MANY CHILDREN FIRST COME UNDER THE PROGRAM
DURING THE SCHOOL-AGE PERIOD

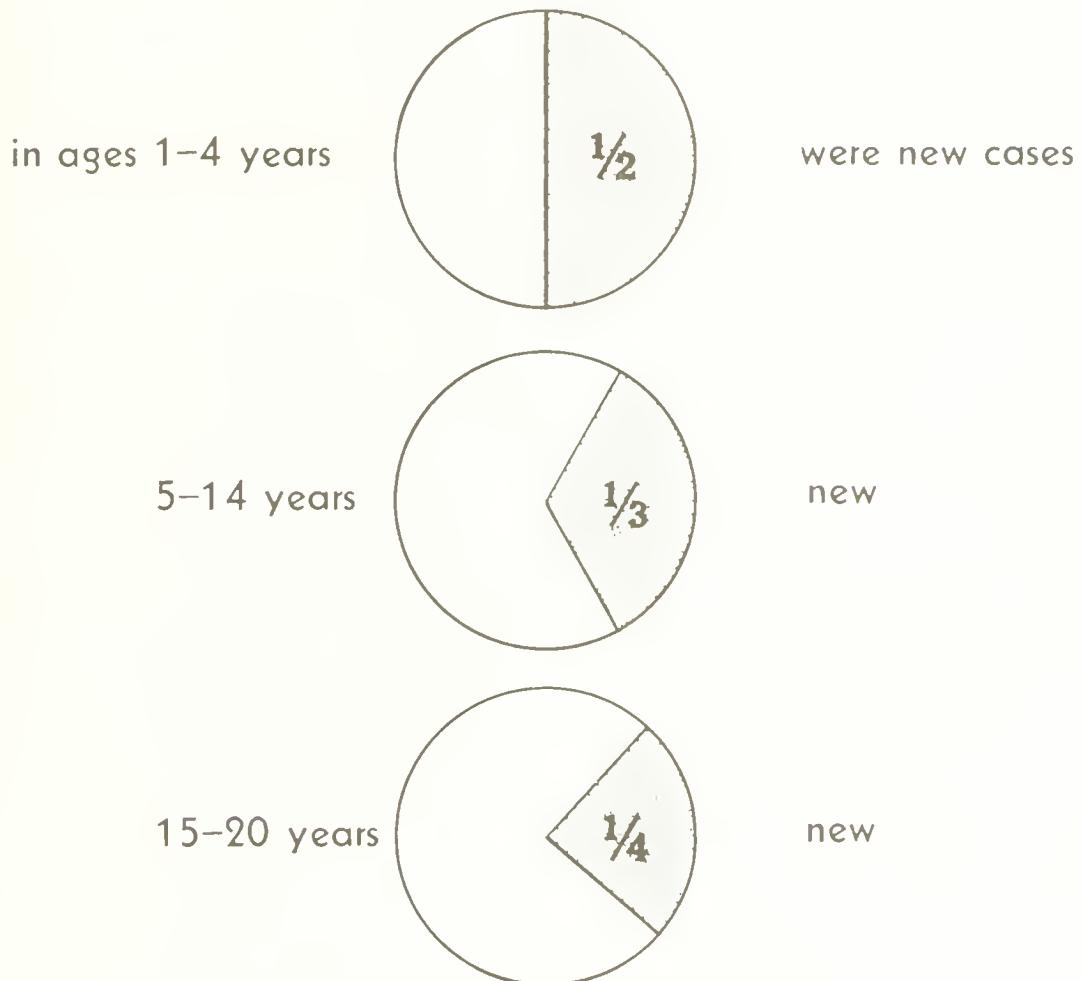
(Data for 51 States)

Viewed percentagewise, children receiving services for the first time in 1948 were concentrated in the younger ages more than the children who had been receiving services over a longer period . . .

Age group	Old cases	New cases
Total number	98,607	60,441
Total percent ^a	100.0	100.0
Under 1	(b)	8.3
1-4	17.7	30.7
5-14	57.3	47.5
15-20	25.0	13.5

^a Excluding 311 old cases and 620 new cases for whom age was not reported.
^b By definition, children under 1 are new cases.

MANY CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICES HAVE CONDITIONS WHICH CAN BE TREATED AT AN EARLY AGE . . .



(Data for 51 States)

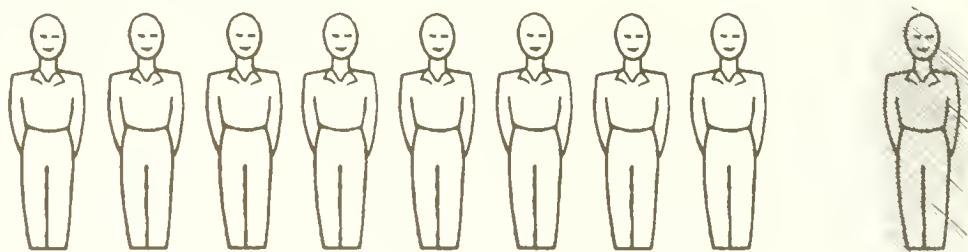
Age in years	Percentage distribution		
	Total	New cases	Old cases
Total	100. 0	38. 0	62. 0
Under 1	100. 0	100. 0	(a)
1-4	100. 0	51. 4	48. 6
5-14	100. 0	33. 5	66. 5
15-20	100. 0	24. 8	75. 2

Taking the total group, two out of every five children who received services were new cases. The proportion of children in each age group who were new cases decreased as age increased.

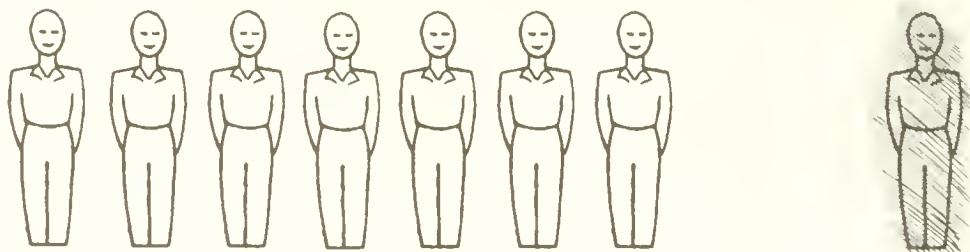
* By definition, children under 1 are new cases.

COMPARED WITH WHITE CHILDREN, NEGRO AND OTHER CHILDREN
RECEIVED SERVICES AT A SOMEWHAT LOWER RATE

1 OUT OF 9 WAS NONWHITE AMONG ALL CHILDREN RECEIVING SERVICE



1 OUT OF 8 WAS NONWHITE AMONG THE TOTAL CHILD POPULATION



(Continental U. S.; service data for 46 States)

There were relatively more nonwhite children among those who received services for the first time in 1948 than among old cases. For 45 States in the continental United States for which the data are available, the proportions are as follows:

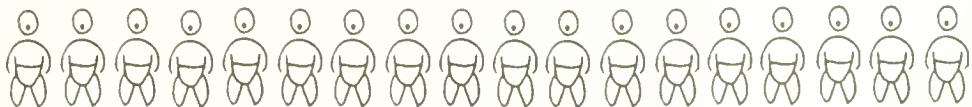
	Total	Old cases	New cases
White.....	88.6	89.7	86.5
Nonwhite.....	11.4	10.3	13.5

The percentage of nonwhite children among the new cases corresponds to their proportion (12.9 percent) in the total child population.

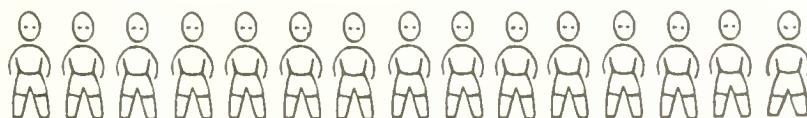
NONWHITE CHILDREN ARE REPRESENTED MORE AMONG THE YOUNGER AGE GROUPS RECEIVING SERVICES

Out of every 100 children receiving services in each age group, the following number of children were nonwhite:

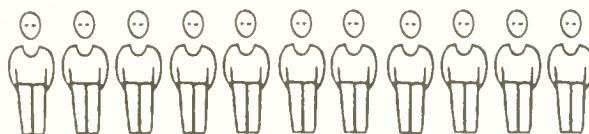
Under 1 year



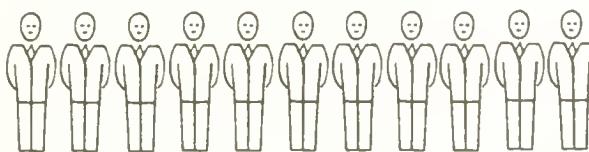
1-4



5-14



15-20



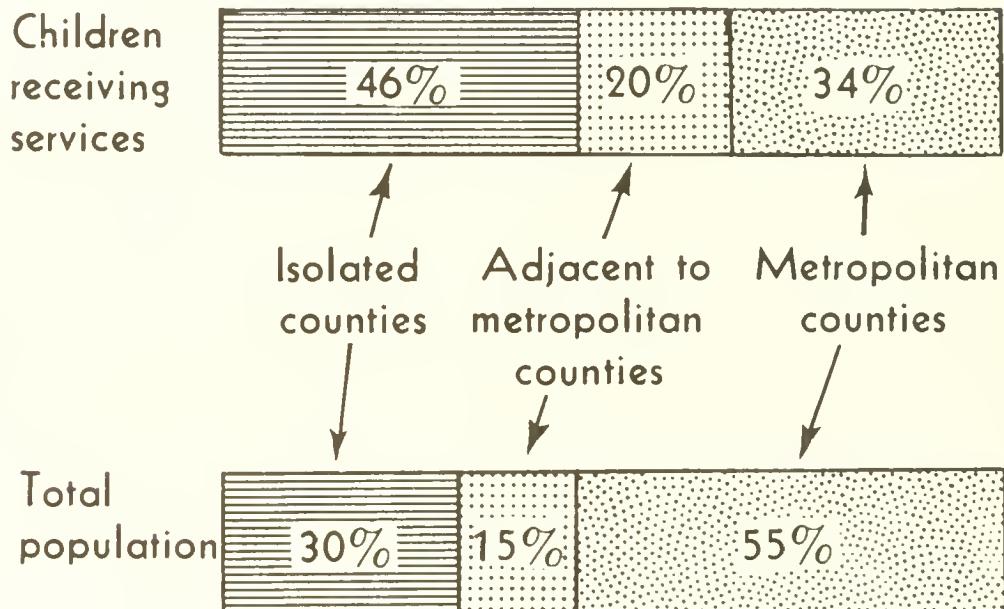
(Data for 49 States)

Within each age group there were relatively more nonwhite children among new cases than old (this information available for 48 States).

Age group	Percentage nonwhite of total	
	Old cases	New cases
Under 1.....	(*)	18.6
1-4.....	14.2	15.4
5-14.....	9.8	12.3
15-20.....	10.4	13.9

* By definition, children under 1 are new cases.

THE CRIPPLED CHILDREN'S PROGRAM REACHES RELATIVELY
MORE CHILDREN IN RURAL AREAS



Metropolitan counties are those including metropolitan districts of cities of 50,000 or more persons.

(Continental U. S.)

The Social Security Act directs special attention to the extension and improvement of services for crippled children in rural areas and in areas of economic need. The emphasis on rural areas is reflected in the proportionately greater numbers of children who receive services in predominantly rural areas. Translating the comparison into a ratio of children receiving services to 10,000 of the general population, the metropolitan counties showed a ratio of 7, in contrast to a ratio of 18 in the isolated counties.

The comparison against total population is made in the absence of recent data on county distribution of the child population. Population estimates are from the Scripps Foundation for Research in Population Problems.

CHILDREN IN PRACTICALLY EVERY COUNTY OF THE UNITED STATES RECEIVED SERVICES

Only 1 county in 100 had no children served by the program.



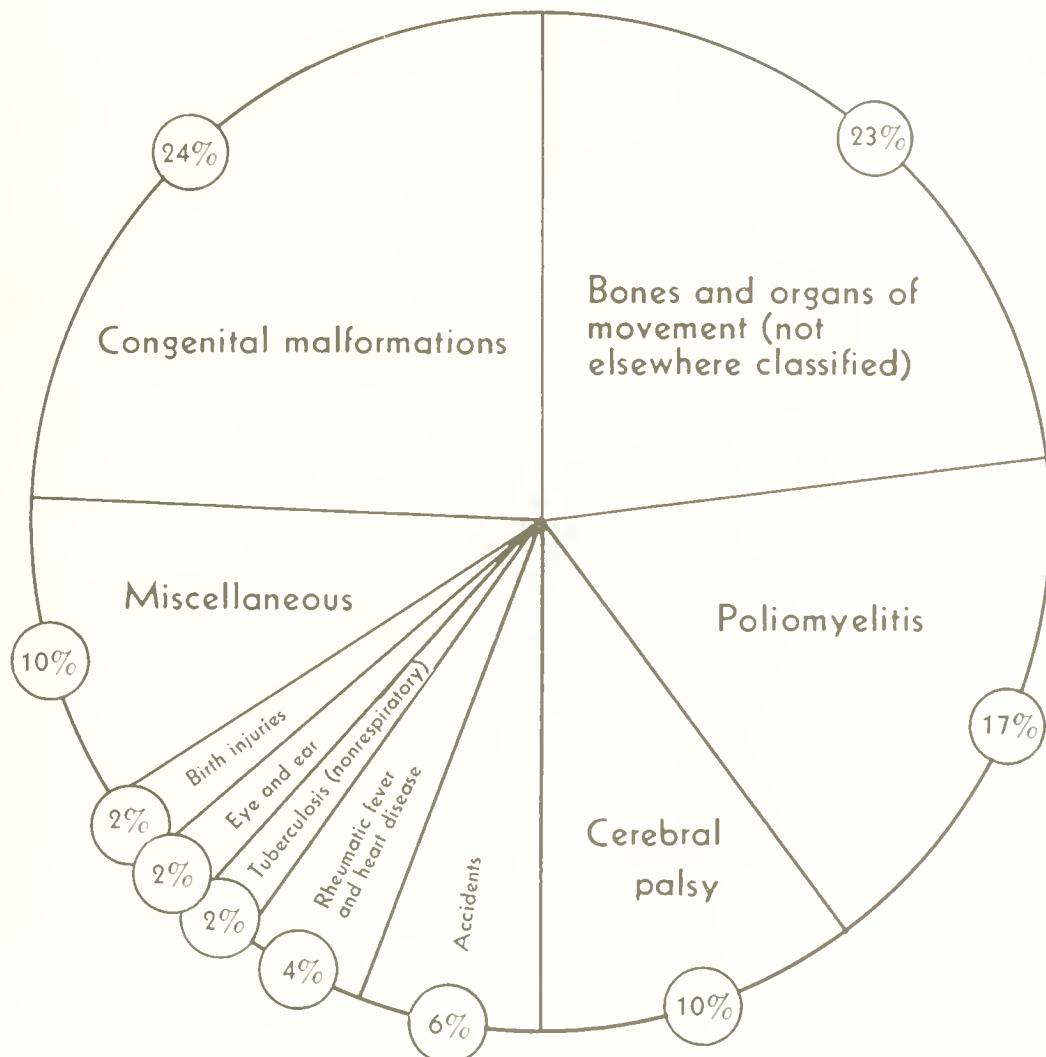
(Continental U. S.)

In only 45 sparsely settled counties, of the 3,073 in the continental United States, did no children at all receive services under the program in 1948. Only one-tenth of 1 percent of the country's population live in these counties. Almost all of them (38 of the 45) were at the farthest end of the road—entirely rural and isolated from any urban center.

NOTE.—This chart and the following ones covering the diagnostic distribution of children under the program are based on children who received physician's treatment at clinics, hospitals, or convalescent homes, or through home or office visits. The preceding charts are based on all children receiving service, either diagnostic or treatment.

A LARGE VARIETY OF CRIPPLING CONDITIONS

ARE COVERED UNDER THE PROGRAM



(Data for 39 States)

During the early years of the program care was almost entirely limited to orthopedic and plastic conditions. A much wider range of crippling conditions is now receiving attention. Care is gradually being extended to such handicapping conditions as rheumatic fever, congenital heart disease, hearing defects, cerebral palsy, epilepsy . . .

THESE ARE THE CRIPPLING CONDITIONS—IN ORDER OF FREQUENCY—
AMONG CHILDREN WHO RECEIVED TREATMENT SERVICES



- (1) Poliomyelitis, late effects
- (2) Cerebral palsy
- (3) Diseases of bones and organs of movement, not elsewhere classified
- (4) Clubfoot, congenital or unspecified
- (5) Congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified

- (6) Flatfoot, acquired or unspecified
- (7) Cleft palate and harelip
- (8) Effects of accidents, poisonings, and violence, excluding (11)
- (9) Osteomyelitis and periostitis, except tuberculosis
- (10) Curvature of spine, except congenital or late effect of polio or tuberculosis

- (11) Burns
- (12) Poliomyelitis, acute
- (13) Rheumatic fever, acute
- (14) Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever
- (15) Tuberculosis of bones and joints, active or unspecified

- (16) Birth injuries, except cerebral palsy and epilepsy, excluding (32)
- (17) Congenital dislocation of hip
- (18) Flatfoot, congenital
- (19) Chronic rheumatic heart disease
- (20) Diseases of nervous system, except mental disorders, excluding (2) and (29)

- (21) Spina bifida and meningocele
- (22) Deafness and impairment of hearing
- (23) Heart diseases, except congenital malformations, excluding (13) and (19)
- (24) Tuberculosis of bones and joints, late effects
- (25) Congenital malformations of circulatory system

- (26) Rickets, late effects
- (27) Strabismus
- (28) Rickets, active
- (29) Epilepsy
- (30) Diseases of the ear and mastoid process, excluding (22)

- (31) Eye conditions, except congenital or diabetic cataract, excluding (27) and (36)
- (32) Birth injuries, intracranial and spinal, except cerebral palsy and epilepsy
- (33) Diabetes mellitus
- (34) Congenital cataract
- (35) Disorders of occlusion, eruption, and tooth development

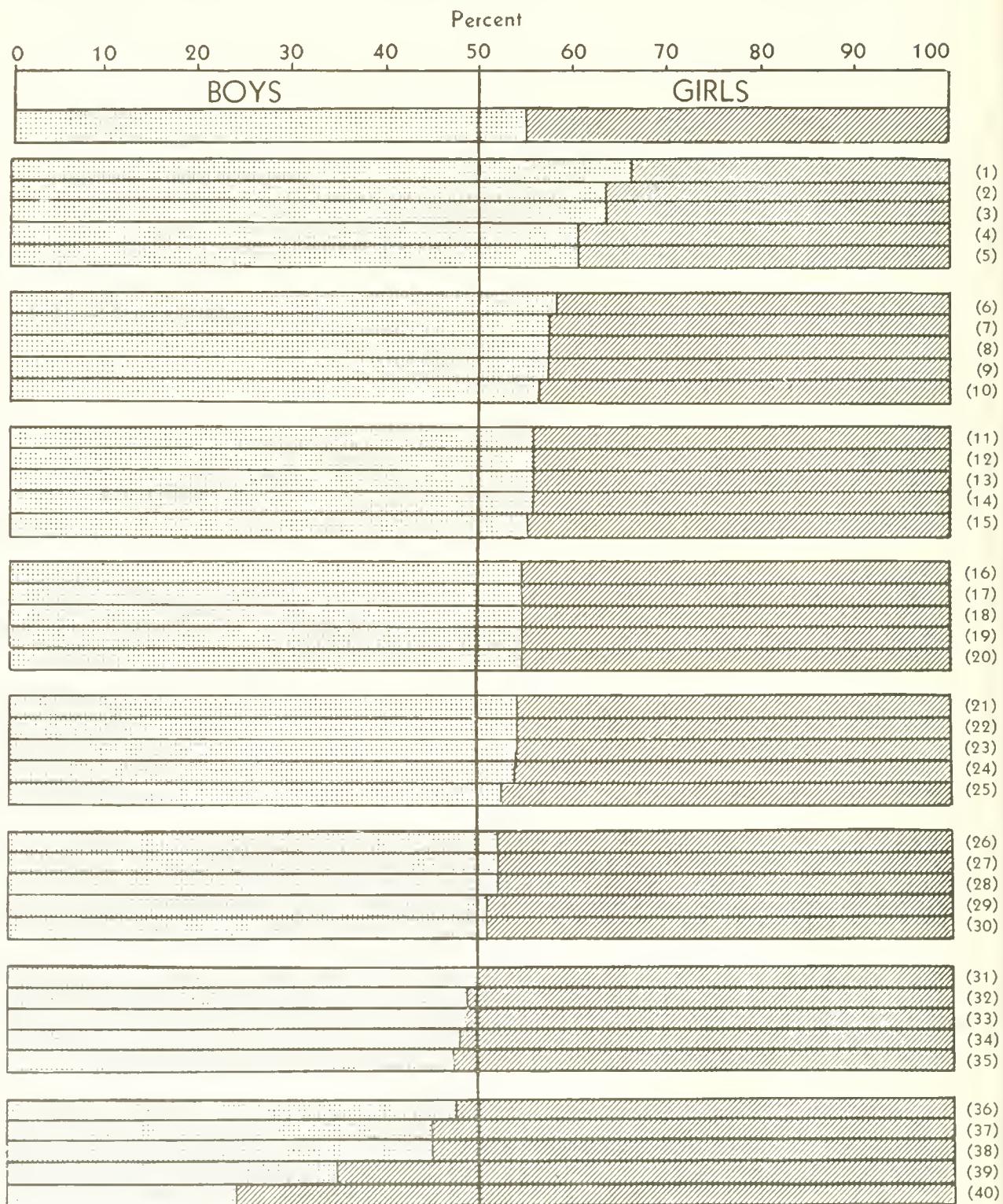
- (36) Refractive errors
- (37) Diseases of buccal cavity and esophagus, excluding (35)
- (38) Tuberculosis, except respiratory, excluding (15) and (24)

- (39) Other diagnosed conditions, not elsewhere classified
- (40) Provisional or deferred diagnoses

(Data for 39 States)

A LITTLE OVER HALF OF THE CHILDREN TREATED ARE BOYS . . .

THIS HOLDS FOR MOST OF THE TYPES OF CRIPPLING



For a few of the conditions, there was a large difference in the proportion of boys and girls who received treatment in 1948, in part reflecting sex differences in the incidence of those conditions. Thus we see many more boys suffering effects of accidents, and many more girls with congenital hip dislocation.

Total, all diagnoses

- (1) Effects of accidents, poisonings, and violence, excluding (28)
- (2) Osteomyelitis and periostitis, except tuberculosis
- (3) Clubfoot, congenital or unspecified
- (4) Diseases of bones and organs of movement, not elsewhere classified
- (5) Cleft palate and harelip

- (6) Rickets, active
- (7) Tuberculosis of bones and joints, active or unspecified
- (8) Rickets, late effects
- (9) Deafness and impairment of hearing
- (10) Eye conditions, except congenital or diabetic cataract, excluding (21) and (38)

- (11) Poliomyelitis, acute
- (12) Cerebral palsy
- (13) Diseases of nervous system, except mental disorders, excluding (12) and (18)
- (14) Diagnosed conditions not elsewhere classified
- (15) Diseases of the ear and mastoid process, excluding (9)

- (16) Tuberculosis of bones and joints, late effects
- (17) Poliomyelitis, late effects
- (18) Epilepsy
- (19) Disorders of occlusion, eruption, and tooth development
- (20) Flatfoot, acquired or unspecified

- (21) Strabismus
- (22) Congenital malformations, not elsewhere classified
- (23) Birth injuries, except cerebral palsy and epilepsy, excluding (31)
- (24) Provisional or deferred diagnoses
- (25) Chronic rheumatic heart disease

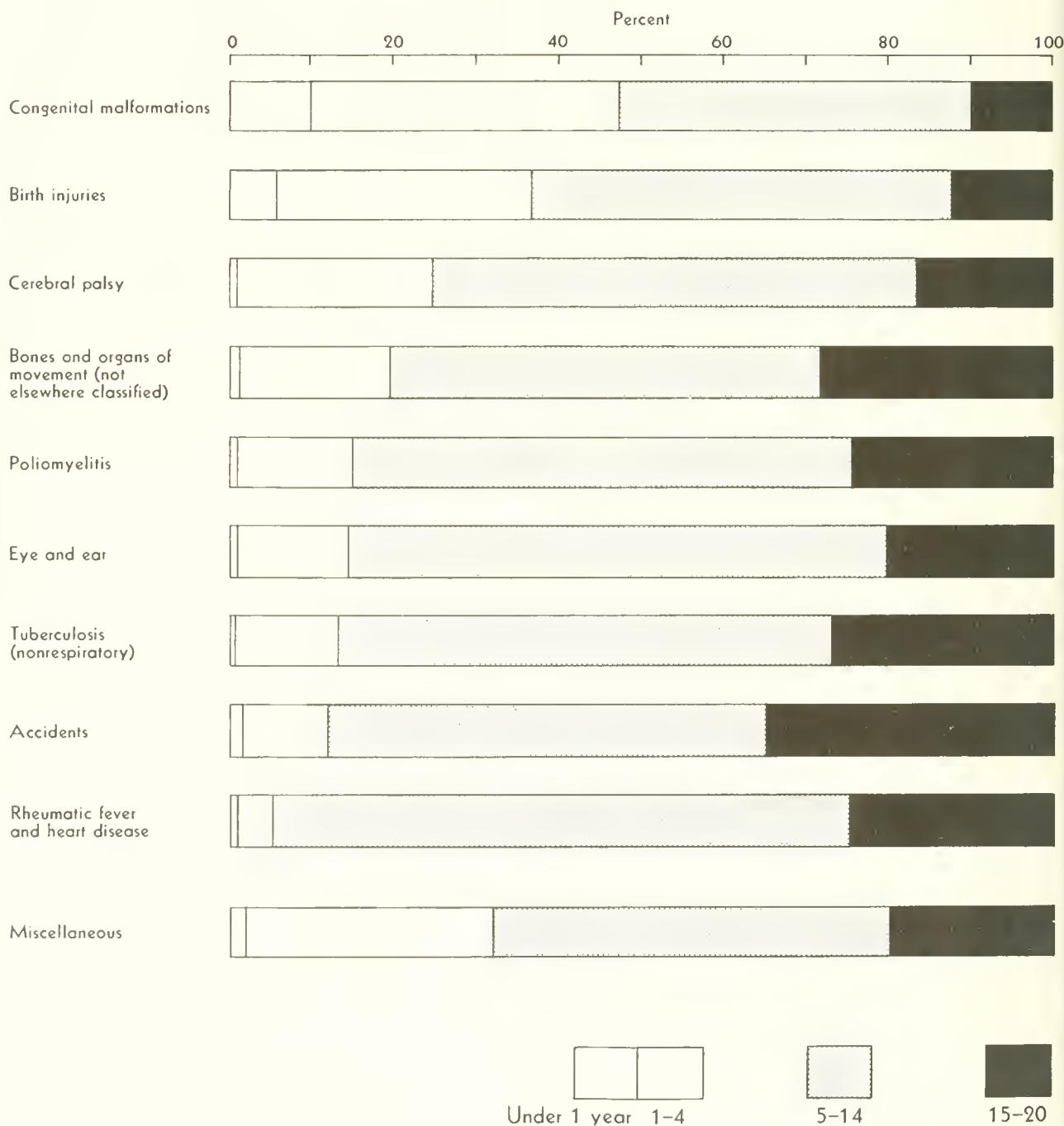
- (26) Arthritis and rheumatism, except rheumatic fever
- (27) Flatfoot, congenital
- (28) Burns
- (29) Tuberculosis, except respiratory, excluding (7) and (16)
- (30) Heart diseases, except congenital malformations, excluding (25) and (34)

- (31) Birth injuries, intracranial and spinal, except cerebral palsy and epilepsy
- (32) Congenital cataract
- (33) Congenital malformations of circulatory system
- (34) Rheumatic fever, acute
- (35) Diseases of buccal cavity and esophagus, excluding (19)

- (36) Spina bifida and meningocele
- (37) Diabetes mellitus
- (38) Refractive errors
- (39) Curvature of spine, except congenital or late effect of polio or tuberculosis
- (40) Congenital dislocation of hip

(Data for 39 States)

THE AGES OF CHILDREN RECEIVING TREATMENT VARY MARKEDLY
WITH THE CRIPPLING CONDITION INVOLVED



(Data for 39 States)

Relatively more young children received treatment for congenital malformations and birth injuries than for any of the other groups of diagnoses. School-age children predominated in the rheumatic fever and heart disease category. Proportionately more of the oldest children were

treated for conditions resulting from accidents than for any other broad group of crippling conditions.

The percentage distribution of children who received treatment in 1948, by age, according to a more detailed diagnostic classification is shown below:

Diagnosis	Total	Under 1	1-4	5-14	15-20
Total, all diagnoses	100.0	3.2	23.1	52.9	20.8
Tuberculosis of bones and joints, active or unspecified	100.0	0.4	15.9	61.1	22.6
Tuberculosis of bones and joints, late effects	100.0	0.1	7.1	58.3	34.5
Other tuberculosis except respiratory	100.0	2.2	22.2	57.8	17.8
Poliomyelitis, acute	100.0	2.5	34.5	51.9	11.1
Poliomyelitis, late effects	100.0	0.2	12.7	62.7	24.4
Diabetes mellitus	100.0	0	3.7	46.7	49.6
Rickets, active	100.0	3.0	71.1	23.6	2.3
Rickets, late effects	100.0	0.5	50.9	44.4	4.2
Cerebral palsy	100.0	0.6	24.7	58.8	15.9
Epilepsy	100.0	0	21.3	56.0	22.7
Other diseases of the nervous system, except mental	100.0	3.4	22.8	53.6	20.2
Refractive errors	100.0	1.6	19.1	58.7	20.6
Strabismus	100.0	0.7	23.1	61.5	14.7
Other eye conditions except congenital or diabetic cataract	100.0	2.4	27.1	52.9	17.6
Deafness and impairment of hearing	100.0	0.2	6.4	70.8	22.6
Other diseases of the ear and mastoid	100.0	0.5	18.6	63.4	17.5
Rheumatic fever, acute	100.0	0.5	3.3	73.7	22.5
Chronic rheumatic heart disease	100.0	0.3	2.4	68.6	28.7
Other diseases of the heart, except congenital	100.0	0.2	3.9	73.8	22.1
Disorders of occlusion and tooth development	100.0	0	9.9	69.0	21.1
Other diseases of buccal cavity and esophagus	100.0	0	6.6	76.7	16.7
Arthritis and rheumatism	100.0	1.0	7.7	50.8	40.5
Osteomyelitis and periostitis	100.0	0.7	6.6	48.9	43.8
Curvature of spine	100.0	0.5	4.7	48.7	46.1
Flatfoot, acquired or unspecified	100.0	0.3	34.2	53.9	11.6
Other diseases of the bones and organs of movement	100.0	0.8	24.2	49.7	25.3
Spina bifida and meningocele	100.0	13.0	30.4	43.9	12.7
Congenital cataract	100.0	8.1	26.7	51.2	14.0
Congenital malformations of circulatory system	100.0	6.8	25.6	58.1	9.5
Cleft palate and harelip	100.0	16.4	39.1	34.7	9.8
Congenital dislocation of hip	100.0	1.8	28.7	50.2	19.3
Clubfoot, congenital or unspecified	100.0	11.0	42.8	39.0	7.2
Flatfoot, congenital	100.0	2.0	41.7	46.9	9.4
Other congenital malformations	100.0	6.1	32.4	46.4	15.1
Injuries at birth, intracranial or spinal	100.0	7.3	36.0	42.7	14.0
Other injuries at birth	100.0	6.6	30.7	52.4	10.3
Burns	100.0	1.2	16.4	58.8	23.6
Other morbid conditions due to accidents	100.0	1.2	8.3	51.2	39.3
Other diagnosed conditions	100.0	3.2	25.2	52.0	19.6
Provisional or deferred diagnoses	100.0	2.9	29.0	51.9	16.2

(Data for 39 States)



CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 12

INFANT AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY IN
METROPOLITAN
AND OUTLYING
COUNTIES

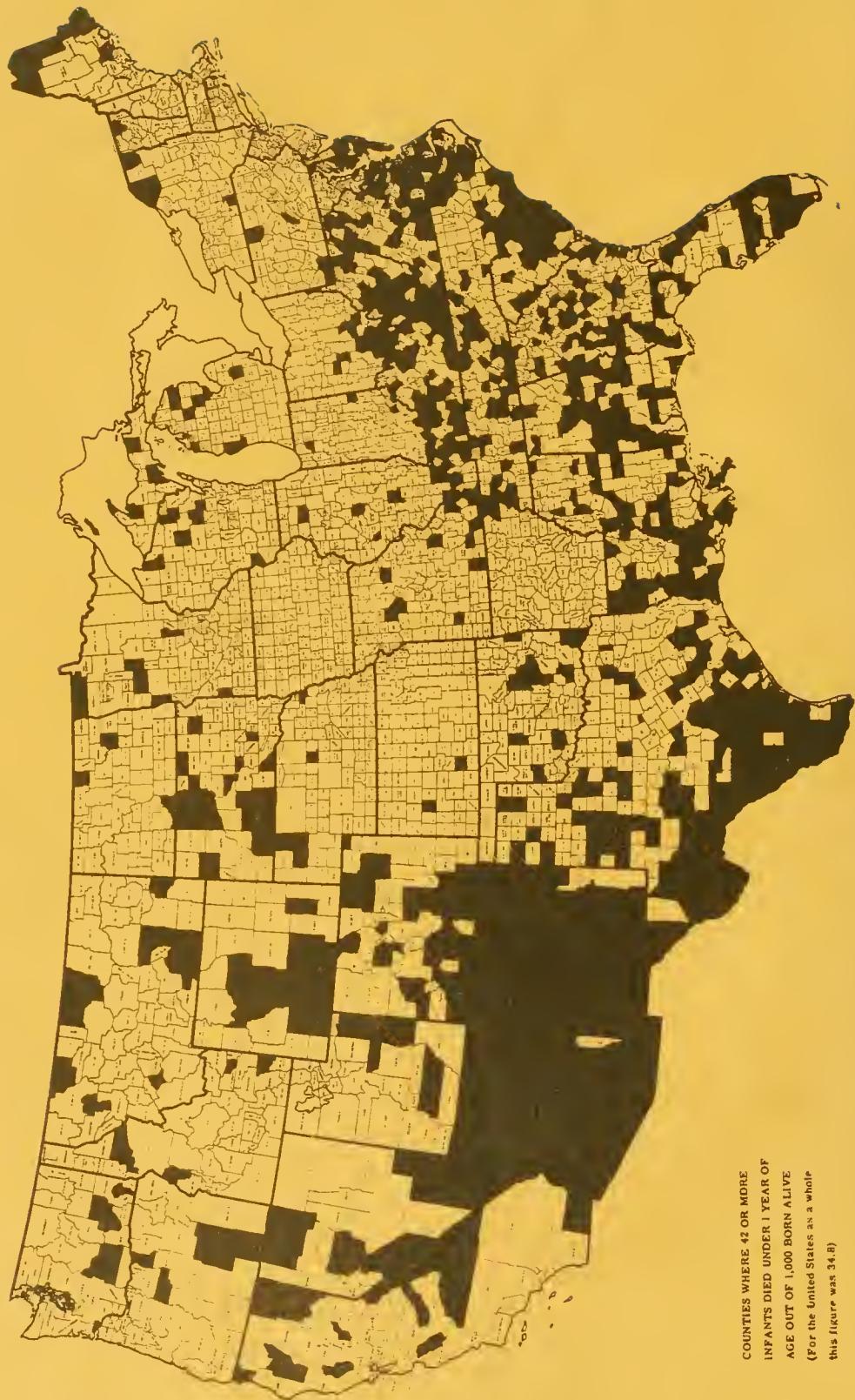
1944 - 48

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY • SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION • CHILDREN'S BUREAU • WASH. 25, D. C.

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U. S. COUNTIES WITH THE HIGHEST INFANT MORTALITY RATES 1944 - 48



COUNTIES WHERE 42 OR MORE
INFANTS DIED UNDER ONE YEAR OF
AGE OUT OF 1,000 BORN ALIVE
(For the United States as a whole
this figure was 34.8)

INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY IN
METROPOLITAN AND OUTLYING COUNTIES, 1944-48 1/

Thanks to many improvements in medical standards, hospital facilities, methods of treatment, and programs of maternal and infant care, childbirth in the United States is far safer today than before the passage of the Social Security Act in 1935. Yet more has been achieved in urban than in rural areas, and mortality rates are still high in some of the outlying areas which title V of the Act was designed to aid.

The accompanying map shows individual counties with the highest infant mortality rates; that is, those in which the average rate in 1944-48 was 42.0 or higher. These areas comprise nearly one-fourth of the counties in the United States. If the infant mortality rate in these counties had been 34.8, which was the average national rate in 1944-48, the lives of approximately 40,000 infants would have been saved in that 5-year period.

The data in this report are arranged to help personnel in maternal and child health programs identify the kinds of areas in their respective States where infant and maternal mortality rates are still relatively high.

Use is made of the grouping of counties set forth in an earlier 2/ study. Each county in the United States was classified in one of five groups, depending on whether the county included an urban center of 50,000 or more population, or was near one, or was relatively remote from such a center. Table 1 (page 2) shows the definitions of these county groups more precisely, as well as the number of States having counties of each kind and the proportion of births in the United States in each county grouping.

Average rates over the 5-year period 1944-48 are used, and comparisons with average rates over the 5-year period 1941-45 are included. The infant mortality rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births. The maternal mortality rates are maternal deaths (5th Revision of the International Lists) per 10,000 live births. All births and deaths are allocated to the mother's usual place of residence.

1/ Report prepared by Eleanor P. Hunt and Bronson Price, Program Research Branch, Division of Research.

2/ See pp. 8-10 and map in: "Child Health Services and Pediatric Education," Report of the Committee for the Study of Child Health Services, American Academy of Pediatrics; Commonwealth Fund, New York, 1949.

Table 1. --CHARACTERISTICS OF COUNTY GROUPS

County Group (Based on 1940 census)	Number of counties	Number of States having counties of given kind	Proportion of U. S. births 1944-48
<u>Greater metropolitan</u> : counties including cities of 1,000,000 or more population.....	63	14	26%
<u>Lesser metropolitan</u> : counties including cities of 50,000 to 1,000,000 population.....	177	39	26%
<u>Adjacent</u> : counties bordering on or having ready access to a greater or lesser metropolitan county.....	668	44	15%
<u>Isolated semi-rural</u> : counties not so bordering and having an incorporated place of 2,500 or more population.....	1,116	45	25%
<u>Isolated rural</u> : all other counties.....	<u>1,052</u>	43	<u>8%</u>
All counties (48 States and D. C.).....	3,076	--	100%

Recent National Trends

As background information for judging the rates to be shown later for particular States, certain facts about trends in the country as a whole are noteworthy (table 2).

For all counties taken together, the percent reduction in maternal mortality was more than twice as great as for infant mortality from 1941-45 to 1944-48. The maternal rate was cut from 25.0 to 16.4 (34.4%), while the infant rate was reduced from 40.7 to 34.8 (14.5%).

Maternal mortality has shown wider variation than infant mortality, as between metropolitan and isolated counties. While the risk of death for infants in isolated counties has been larger by approximately one-fourth than the risk for infants in metropolitan counties, the risk for mothers in isolated counties has been about 50% greater than for mothers in metropolitan counties. The data in table 2 show that these conditions were approximately true in both the 1941-45 and 1944-48 periods.

Table 2.--INFANT AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES, PERCENT REDUCTION,
AND EXCESS IN EACH RATE OVER GREATER METROPOLITAN RATE:
U. S., 1941-45 AND 1944-48.

Infant rates are deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.
Maternal rates are maternal deaths (5th Revision of International Lists) per 10,000 live births. By place of residence.

County group	INFANT MORTALITY			MATERNAL MORTALITY		
	Average RATE 1941-45	Average RATE 1944-48	Reduc- tion	Average RATE 1941-45	Average RATE 1944-48	Reduc- tion
All counties...	40.7	34.8	14.5%	25.0	16.4	34.4%
Metropolitan counties...	<u>36.5</u>	<u>32.0</u>	<u>12.3%</u>	<u>21.5</u>	<u>13.8</u>	<u>35.8%</u>
Greater metropolitan...	33.1	29.7	10.3%	20.2	12.8	36.6%
Lesser metropolitan...	39.9	34.4	13.8%	22.7	14.7	35.3%
Adjacent counties.....	42.0	35.4	15.7%	25.5	16.8	34.1%
Isolated counties.....	<u>46.6</u>	<u>39.1</u>	<u>16.1%</u>	<u>30.1</u>	<u>20.4</u>	<u>32.2%</u>
Semi-rural.....	47.0	39.5	16.0%	29.8	19.9	33.2%
Rural.....	45.3	37.6	17.0%	31.0	22.0	29.0%

EXCESS IN EACH RATE OVER GREATER METROPOLITAN RATE:

Greater metropolitan....	(0%)	(0%)	-	(0%)	(0%)	-
Lesser metropolitan....	21%	16%	-	12%	15%	-
Adjacent.....	27%	19%	-	26%	31%	-
Isolated.....	<u>41%</u>	<u>32%</u>	-	<u>49%</u>	<u>59%</u>	-
Semi-rural.....	42%	33%	-	48%	55%	-
Rural.....	37%	27%	-	53%	72%	-

From 1941-45 to 1944-48 infant mortality has shown some "evening up," between the rates in isolated and in metropolitan counties. For maternal mortality, however, the disparity in rates between metropolitan and isolated counties increased.

These opposite trends are best shown in terms of the percentages in the lower part of table 2. In computing the percentages in each column, the rate in the greater-metropolitan counties has been taken as a basis for comparison. For the infant rate, the percentage excess in isolated counties was cut from 41% to 32% between the two periods. At the same time the excess for the maternal rate rose from 49% to 59%.

In terms of the more extreme comparison of the isolated-rural maternal rate with the greater-metropolitan maternal rate, the excess in 1944-48 amounted to 72%.

Infant Mortality Rates in Isolated-Rural Counties

Although there is little reason to doubt that the comparison just made is valid for the maternal rate, the same cannot be said for a similar comparison with respect to the infant rate. According to table 2, in 1944-48 the infant rate for isolated-rural counties would appear only 27% higher than the infant rate for greater-metropolitan counties.

To whatever extent "registration phenomena" may affect infant or maternal mortality rates, the effect is probably greatest on the infant rate reported from isolated-rural areas. Occasionally an infant born alive and dying soon after birth is not registered either as a live birth or death, and the infant may be registered as a fetal death (stillbirth). It has not been established that this happens frequently in any area, but to the extent that such errors occur at all, they probably occur relatively often in isolated-rural areas. The effect would be to make the infant mortality rates available for isolated-rural areas lower than their true values. This, together with possible errors in allocating infant deaths to place of residence, may account in part for the fact that the infant rates reported from isolated-rural counties are somewhat lower (better) than the infant rates reported from semi-rural counties.

However, even if the relatively low isolated-rural infant rates may be largely explainable in such terms, the effect is probably similar in degree for the isolated-rural areas of most States. If so, a comparison of any one State's isolated-rural infant rate with that for other States probably has meaning, despite the bias that may exist in these rates as a whole.

It would nevertheless be very desirable, before taking a State's isolated-rural infant mortality rate at face value for purposes of program planning, to inquire into reporting conditions which may affect that rate.

It should be noted also that in many States the births in isolated-rural counties comprise scarcely one-fourth of the births in all isolated counties, i.e. in semi-rural and rural counties taken together. (As table 2 shows, in 1944-48 only 8% of total births in the United States were in isolated-rural counties while 25% were in semi-rural counties). Therefore, except as officials concerned with registration may advise otherwise, a State's semi-rural infant mortality rate can usually be taken as a good indication of the rate for isolated counties as a whole.

State Charts

In the charts which complete this report, two different presentations are used to show the 1944-48 infant and maternal rates for the individual States. The two sets of charts are complementary to each other, and it is worth while to consider the data for a particular State in both sets.

In charts 1-5, the first chart (page 7) shows the rates in greater-metropolitan counties only, as collected and ranked for those 14 States having such counties. The next chart shows the rates in lesser-metropolitan counties for the 39 States having counties of that kind, and so on to chart 5 which gives the rates for isolated-rural counties. 3/

The reader may readily locate and mark his own State on which-ever charts in this set contain rates for his State. It is best to consider first the infant rates on the left side of the charts, and separately the maternal rates on the right side.

A particular rate may be related to the lowest (best) rate shown at the top of a column, or to the U. S. rate shown at the bottom, or to both. This procedure enables one to see what a State's relative standing is, within each county group for which the State has counties of the given kind.

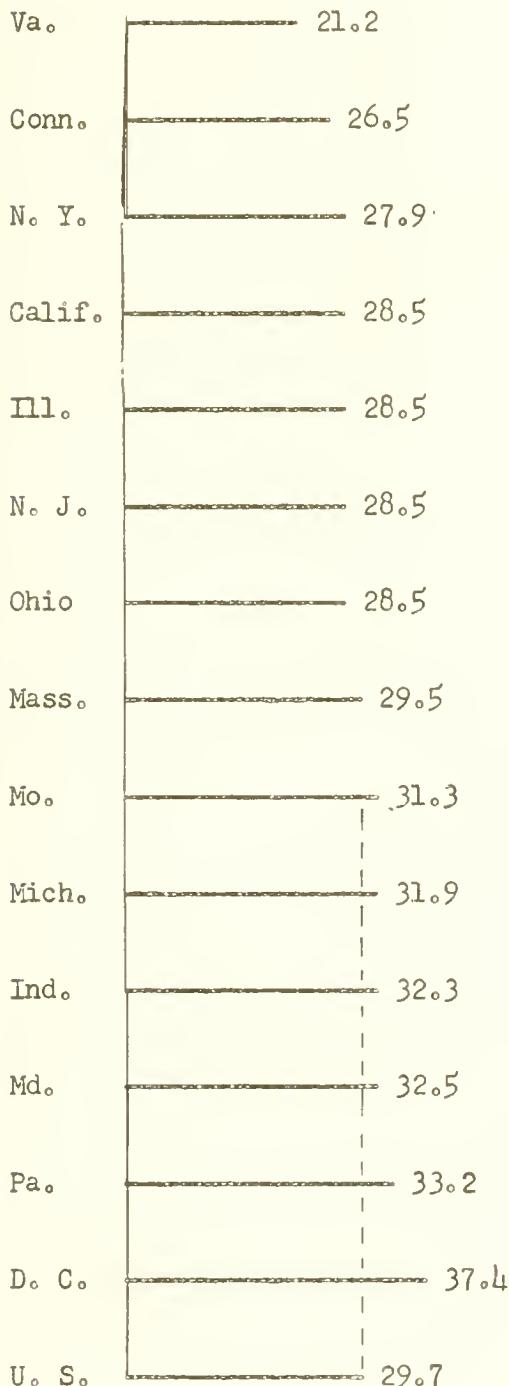
3/The names of the individual counties in a State comprising each county group are given in "Health Services for the Rural Child; Availability of Hospitals, Physicians and Dentists in Service Areas", by J. P. Hubbard, M. Y. Pennell, and R. H. Britten; published in 1948 by the American Medical Association and available in most public health libraries.

The second set of charts (beginning on page 12) shows county group differences in rates for the United States as a whole and for each State, 1944-48. The rates for the United States are shown first because they provide background information for judging data for the individual States, which follow in alphabetic order. Percentage changes in rates since the period 1941-45 are included on each chart.

The charts in this second set are self-explanatory, though it should be noted that the footnotes include information which is essential in judging the significance of certain rates and percentage changes.

Chart 1.
G R E A T E R M E T R O P O L I T A N C O U N T I E S
 Rankings of rates for the 14 States having such areas.

I N F A N T
 mortality rate



M A T E R N A L
 mortality rate

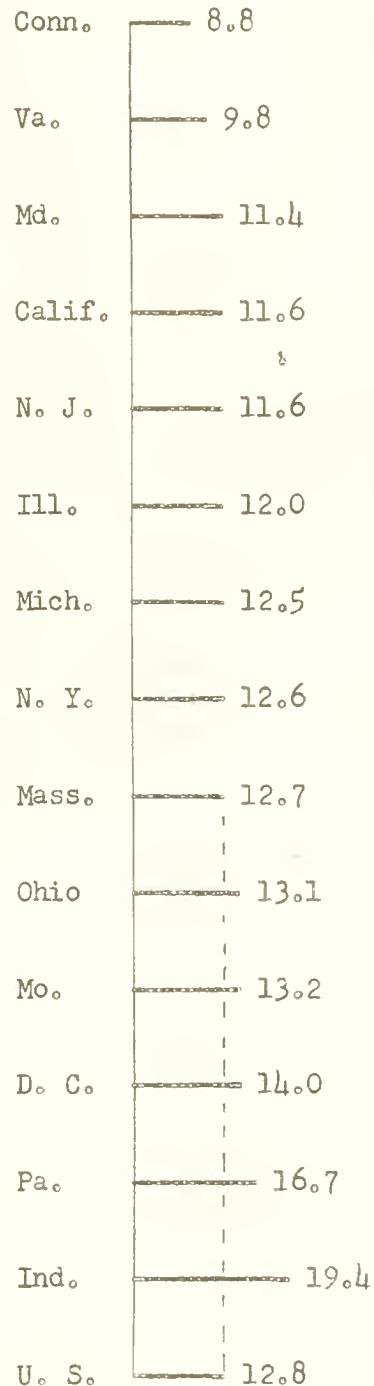


Chart 2.
LESSER METROPOLITAN COUNTIES
 Rankings of rates for the 39 States having such areas.

INFANT
 mortality rate

Oreg.	24.0
Conn.	27.0
Minn.	27.2
Utah	27.2
Wis.	28.0
Nebr.	28.5
R. I.	29.1
Wash.	29.1
Iowa	30.7
Mass.	30.7
Del.	30.8
Kans.	30.8
N. Y.	31.1
Ill.	31.4
Ind.	32.0
Ohio	32.4
Mich.	32.5
Ark.	32.8
Calif.	33.0
Pa.	33.3
Mo.	34.4
Okla.	34.4
N. H.	34.5
Colo.	35.4
La.	35.9
N. J.	36.7
Me	37.6
Fla	37.8
Ga.	38.0
N. C.	38.2
Va.	39.1
Ky.	39.3
Ala.	40.9
Tenn.	41.5
Texas	42.5
Miss.	43.3
W. Va.	43.6
S. C.	44.3
Ariz.	47.2
U. S.	34.4

MATERIAL
 mortality rate

Minn.	8.4
Utah	8.6
Nebr.	9.4
Conn.	9.5
Oreg.	9.5
Mich.	10.8
Wash.	11.3
Ill.	12.3
Mass.	12.3
Calif.	12.6
Wis.	12.6
Ind.	12.8
N. Y.	12.8
Ohio	12.8
Iowa	13.0
Okla.	13.1
Del.	13.3
R. I.	13.6
Kans.	13.7
Colo.	14.3
W. Va.	14.8
La.	14.9
Me.	14.9
Mo.	15.3
Texas	15.5
Pa.	16.1
Ariz.	16.5
Ky.	17.8
N. J.	17.9
Va.	18.4
Tenn.	18.9
N. C.	19.8
Ga.	20.7
Fla.	20.8
N. H.	20.9
Ark.	22.2
S. C.	22.3
Ala.	27.3
Miss.	34.5
U. S.	34.7

Chart 3.
ADJACENT COUNTIES

Rankings of rates for the 44 States having such areas.

I N F A N T
mortality rate

S. D.	14.6
Nebr.	26.0
Oreg.	27.3
Utah	27.5
Minn.	27.7
Iowa	27.9
Kans.	28.0
Wis.	28.1
Mass.	29.3
Conn.	29.6
Idaho	29.6
Ill.	30.5
Mo.	30.7
Wash.	30.7
Vt.	30.8
N. H.	31.4
Ind.	31.6
R. I.	32.2
N. J.	32.4
N. Y.	32.5
Ark.	33.2
Ohio	34.3
Pa.	34.4
Mich.	34.5
Okla.	35.1
Me.	35.2
Ga.	35.3
N. C.	35.5
Calif.	35.8
Miss.	36.4
Md.	36.8
Del.	37.5
Va.	40.1
Ala.	41.5
Tenn.	41.7
S. C.	42.1
Fla.	42.3
La.	42.3
Ky.	42.6
W. Va.	44.7
Colo.	44.8
Texas	44.9
Ariz.	57.2
N. Mex.	74.1
U. S.	35.4

M A T E R N A L
mortality rate

Del.	7.7
S. D.	7.7
Idaho	8.5
Oreg.	9.4
Conn.	9.6
Iowa	9.9
R. I.	10.4
Mich.	10.9
Wis.	11.2
Utah	11.4
Wash.	11.5
N. H.	11.6
Minn.	11.8
Mass.	12.3
N. J.	12.6
Nebr.	12.7
Vt.	12.7
Me.	12.8
Ill.	13.4
Ind.	13.6
N. Y.	13.7
Calif.	14.0
Ohio	14.0
Md.	14.9
Kans.	15.4
Mo.	15.8
Pa.	16.4
W. Va.	16.8
Colo.	17.1
N. C.	18.4
Tenn.	18.5
Ky.	18.9
Va.	19.4
Okla.	21.3
Texas	21.6
Ark.	22.8
La.	23.3
Ariz.	24.0
N. Mex.	25.1
Ga.	26.1
Fla.	26.4
S. C.	28.5
Ala.	31.3
Miss.	33.2
U. S.	16.8

Chart 4.
SEMI-RURAL COUNTIES
 Rankings of rates for the 45 States having such areas.

I N F A N T
 mortality rate

Mass.	26.9
Oreg.	29.3
Iowa	29.9
Ark.	30.4
S. D.	30.4
Wis.	31.1
Minn.	31.2
N. H.	31.2
Nebr.	31.4
Kans.	31.5
Idaho	32.1
Ind.	33.0
N. D.	33.1
Mont.	33.7
Ill.	34.0
Vt.	34.1
Pa.	34.7
Wash.	35.2
Mich.	35.6
N. Y.	35.8
Utah	36.0
Ohio	36.2
Okla.	37.3
Calif.	37.6
Mo.	37.6
Wyo.	39.0
Ala.	39.6
Ga.	40.1
Md.	40.9
Miss.	40.9
Nev.	41.0
N. C.	41.4
Fla.	41.8
Tenn.	42.0
La.	42.9
Me.	42.9
Va.	44.2
W. Va.	44.7
Ky.	45.3
S. C.	46.2
Del.	48.3
Texas	49.5
Colo.	51.7
Ariz.	71.8
N. Mex.	75.1
U. S.	39.5

M A T E R N A L
 mortality rate

S. D.	8.0
N. D.	9.2
Oreg.	9.6
Minn.	9.9
Wyo.	10.4
Utah	11.6
Mass.	11.8
Ind.	12.0
Nebr.	12.6
Mont.	12.7
Wash.	13.1
Iowa	13.2
Mich.	13.5
N. Y.	13.5
Calif.	13.8
Wis.	14.0
Ohio	14.4
Vt.	14.4
Kans.	14.8
N. H.	14.9
Pa.	15.0
Idaho	15.2
Md.	15.4
Ill.	15.8
Nev.	16.0
W. Va.	16.1
Va.	18.6
Me.	18.9
Okla.	19.0
Colo.	19.5
Mo.	20.5
Texas	20.5
Ky.	21.9
Tenn.	23.1
Ark.	24.1
N. C.	25.0
N. Mex.	25.4
Del.	25.7
La.	26.9
Ala.	27.6
Ariz.	29.3
Fla.	29.8
S. C.	31.3
Ga.	31.5
Miss.	31.6
U. S.	19.9

Chart 5.
I S O L A T E D - R U R A L C O U N T I E S
 Rankings of rates for the 43 States having such areas

I N F A N T
mortality rate

Ark.	26.3
Iowa	28.0
Kans.	28.2
Nebr.	28.2
Minn.	29.8
Ind.	30.2
N. D.	30.4
Vt.	30.7
Oreg.	31.3
Idaho	31.6
Utah	31.7
Mont.	32.6
N. H.	32.7
Pa.	33.0
Wis.	33.4
Mo.	33.5
Ohio	33.5
S. D.	33.6
Wyo.	33.7
Okla.	33.8
Wash.	34.4
Tenn.	34.8
Ga.	35.6
Miss.	37.1
Ill.	37.6
Calif.	37.9
Mass.	38.6
Ky.	38.8
La.	39.3
N. C.	39.3
Me.	39.5
Ala.	39.7
Fla.	40.1
Md.	40.2
Mich.	40.5
Texas	41.2
W. Va.	41.2
Nev.	41.5
S. C.	45.1
Colo.	45.8
Va.	47.1
Ariz.	93.4
N. Mex.	97.7
U. S.	57.6

M A T E R N A L
mortality rate

N. H.	6.8
Kans.	9.3
Iowa	10.0
Wash.	10.1
Minn.	10.2
Wyo.	11.1
Mont.	12.2
Vt.	12.9
Nebr.	13.1
N. D.	14.0
Pa.	14.9
Idaho	15.3
W. Va.	15.7
Mich.	16.0
Calif.	16.4
Utah	16.4
Md.	16.7
S. D.	16.9
Wis.	17.2
Ohio	18.0
Mass.	18.4
Oklahoma	18.5
Ind.	19.0
Ark.	19.7
Ky.	20.0
Mo.	20.4
Nev.	20.5
Va.	21.2
Tenn.	21.5
Me.	21.6
Texas	22.0
Ill.	22.5
Colo.	23.9
Oreg.	24.4
N. C.	26.7
La.	28.3
Miss.	30.1
Ala.	32.2
Ga.	34.0
S. C.	34.9
N. Mex.	35.5
Fla.	36.8
Ariz.	39.6
U. S.	22.0

UNITED STATES

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48
(Deaths under one year
per 1,000 live births)

ALL COUNTIES	34.8
Greater Met.	29.7
Lesser Met.	34.4
Adjacent	35.4
Semi-rural	39.5
Rural	37.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	15%
Greater Met.	10%
Lesser Met.	14%
Adjacent	16%
Semi-rural	16%
Rural	17%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	16.4
Greater Met.	12.8
Lesser Met.	14.7
Adjacent	16.8
Semi-rural	19.9
Rural	22.0

Average rate in 1944-48
(Maternal deaths per
10,000 live births)

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

40.4

*

ALL COUNTIES	40.9
Lesser Met.	40.9
Adjacent	41.5
Semi-rural	39.6
Rural	39.7

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

17%

*

ALL COUNTIES	17%
Lesser Met.	19%
Adjacent	15%
Semi-rural	16%
Rural	18%

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

a/28.9

*

ALL COUNTIES	28.9
Lesser Met.	27.3
Adjacent	31.3
Semi-rural	27.6
Rural	32.2

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

24%

*

ALL COUNTIES	24%
Lesser Met.	29%
Adjacent	b/15%
Semi-rural	28%
Rural	b/16%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Alabama.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1941-48

ALL COUNTIES	56.3
Lesser Met.	47.2
Adjacent	57.2
Semi-rural	71.8
Rural	93.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	26%
Lesser Met.	28%
Adjacent	22%
Semi-rural	24%
Rural	17%

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	21.5
Lesser Met.	16.5
Adjacent	24.0
Semi-rural	29.3
Rural	39.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	30%
Lesser Met.	36%
Adjacent	b/10%
Semi-rural	30%
Rural	c/(16%)

* No greater metropolitan counties in Arizona.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

c/ Rate increased, but change not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	30.4
	*
Lesser Met.	32.8
Adjacent	33.2
Semi-rural	30.4
Rural	26.3

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	3/23.1
	*
Lesser Met.	22.2
Adjacent	22.8
Semi-rural	24.1
Rural	19.7

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	19%
	*
Lesser Met.	19%
Adjacent	19%
Semi-rural	20%
Rural	19%

ALL COUNTIES	34%
	*
Lesser Met.	b/28%
Adjacent	38%
Semi-rural	32%
Rural	42%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Arkansas.
 a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
 b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

CALIFORNIA

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 30.9

Greater Met.	28.5
Lesser Met.	33.0
Adjacent	35.8
Semi-rural	37.6
Rural	37.9

ALL COUNTIES 12.2

Greater Met.	11.6
Lesser Met.	12.6
Adjacent	14.0
Semi-rural	13.8
Rural	16.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 10%

Greater Met.	9%
Lesser Met.	11%
Adjacent	12%
Semi-rural	13%
Rural	b/6%

ALL COUNTIES 36%

Greater Met.	36%
Lesser Met.	31%
Adjacent	27%
Semi-rural	42%
Rural	43%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 42.4

*	
Lesser Met.	35.4
Adjacent	44.8
Semi-rural	51.7
Rural	45.8

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 16%

*	
Lesser Met.	13%
Adjacent	19%
Semi-rural	16%
Rural	18%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 17.2

*	
Lesser Met.	14.3
Adjacent	17.1
Semi-rural	19.5
Rural	23.9

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 32%

*	
Lesser Met.	b/24%
Adjacent	48%
Semi-rural	31%
Rural	b/22%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Colorado.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

DELAWARE

INFLANT MORTALITY

卷之三

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	35.0	ALL COUNTIES	15.1
Lesser Met.	30.8	Lesser Met.	13.3
Adjacent	37.5	Adjacent	7.7
Semi-rural	48.3	Semi-rural	25.7
ALL COUNTIES	22%	ALL COUNTIES	b/31%
Lesser Met.	22%	Lesser Met.	b/27%
Adjacent		Adjacent	b/58%
Semi-rural		Semi-rural	b/30%
Decrease from average rate in 1941-45			
Decrease from average rate in 1941-45			

* No greater metropolitan or rural counties in Delaware.
b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

No greater metropolitan or rural counties in decrease in rate not statistically significant.

D I S T R I C T O F C O L U M B I A

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 37.4

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 14.0

INFANT MORTALITY

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 25%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 37%

FLORIDA

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

40.1

Lesser Met.

37.8

Adjacent

42.3

Semi-rural

41.8

Rural

40.1

ALL COUNTIES

26.3

Lesser Met.

20.8

Adjacent

26.4

Semi-rural

29.8

Rural

36.8

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

15%

*

Lesser Met.

13%

Adjacent

10%

Semi-rural

17%

Rural

16%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

33%

*

Lesser Met.

31%

Adjacent

42%

Semi-rural

32%

Rural

27%

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1941-48

ALL COUNTIES 37.8

Lesser Met.	38.0
Adjacent	35.3
Semi-rural	40.1
Rural	35.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 21%

Lesser Met.	22%
Adjacent	21%
Semi-rural	19%
Rural	24%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1941-48

ALL COUNTIES 27.9

Lesser Met.	20.7
Adjacent	26.1
Semi-rural	31.5
Rural	34.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 29%

Lesser Met.	28%
Adjacent	28%
Semi-rural	32%
Rural	23%

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48ALL COUNTIES a/31.9

Adjacent 29.6
Semi-rural 32.1
Rural 31.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES a/14.9

Adjacent 8.5
Semi-rural 15.2
Rural 15.3

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES b/8%

Adjacent b/14%
Semi-rural b/9%
Rural b/3%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES b/57%

Adjacent b/57%
Semi-rural b/38%
Rural b/26%

* No greater or lesser metropolitan counties in Idaho
a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	30.0
Greater Met.	28.5
Lesser Met.	31.4
Adjacent	30.5
Semi-rural	34.0
Rural	37.6

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	12.9
Greater Met.	12.0
Lesser Met.	12.3
Adjacent	13.4
Semi-rural	15.8
Rural	22.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	9%
Greater Met.	4%
Lesser Met.	10%
Adjacent	11%
Semi-rural	17%
Rural	24%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	a/ 32.2
Greater Met.	32.3
Lesser Met.	32.0
Adjacent	31.6
Semi-rural	33.0
Rural	30.2

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	14%
Greater Met.	14%
Lesser Met.	13%
Adjacent	10%
Semi-rural	16%
Rural	17%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	13.6
Greater Met.	19.4
Lesser Met.	12.8
Adjacent	13.6
Semi-rural	12.0
Rural	19.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	36%
Greater Met.	b/ 11%
Lesser Met.	39%
Adjacent	39%
Semi-rural	42%
Rural	b/ 9%

^{a/} Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

^{b/} Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	29.4
--------------	------

*

Lesser Met.	30.7
Adjacent	27.9
Semi-rural	29.9
Rural	28.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	12%
--------------	-----

*

Lesser Met.	8%
Adjacent	13%
Semi-rural	14%
Rural	13%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	2/12.0
--------------	--------

*

Lesser Met.	13.0
Adjacent	9.9
Semi-rural	13.2
Rural	10.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	39%
--------------	-----

*

Lesser Met.	33%
Adjacent	47%
Semi-rural	34%
Rural	52%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Iowa.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 30.1

*

Lesser Met.	30.8
Adjacent	28.0
Semi-rural	31.5
Rural	28.2

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

Lesser Met.	13.7
Adjacent	15.4
Semi-rural	14.8
Rural	9.3

ALL COUNTIES 13%

*

Lesser Met.	13%
Adjacent	13%
Semi-rural	14%
Rural	12%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

Lesser Met.	28%
Adjacent	36%
Semi-rural	37%
Rural	60%

ALL COUNTIES

*

Lesser Met.	30.8
Adjacent	28.0
Semi-rural	31.5
Rural	28.2

* No greater metropolitan counties in Kansas.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

41.7

*

	Average rate in 1944-48
ALL COUNTIES	41.7
Lesser Met.	39.3
Adjacent	42.6
Semi-rural	45.3
Rural	38.8

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

17%

*

	Decrease from average rate in 1941-45
ALL COUNTIES	17%
Lesser Met.	16%
Adjacent	19%
Semi-rural	17%
Rural	17%

ALL COUNTIES

28%

*

	Decrease from average rate in 1941-45
ALL COUNTIES	28%
Lesser Met.	27%
Adjacent	b/21%
Semi-rural	28%
Rural	30%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Kentucky.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

40.0

Lesser Met.	35.9
Adjacent	42.3
Semi-rural	42.9
Rural	39.3

Decrease from average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

16%

Lesser Met.	14.9
Adjacent	15.3
Semi-rural	26.9
Rural	28.3

Decrease from average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

34%

Lesser Met.	14%
Adjacent	3.2%
Semi-rural	25%
Rural	30%

Lesser Met.	22%
Adjacent	12%
Semi-rural	14%
Rural	14%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Louisiana.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 39.7

ALL COUNTIES a/16.7

Lesser Met.	37.6
Adjacent	35.2
Semi-rural	42.9
Rural	39.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 18%

ALL COUNTIES 31%

Lesser Met.	20%
Adjacent	22%
Semi-rural	17%
Rural	<u>b/1%</u>

* No greater metropolitan counties in Maine.
 a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
 b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

Lesser Met.	14.9
Adjacent	12.8
Semi-rural	18.9
Rural	21.6

MARYLAND

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	34.4
Greater Met.	32.5
Adjacent	36.8
Semi-rural	40.9
Rural	40.2

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	21%
Greater Met.	19%
Adjacent	25%
Semi-rural	23%
Rural	29%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	12.5
Greater Met.	11.4
Adjacent	14.9
Semi-rural	15.4
Rural	16.7

Average rate in 1944-48

* No lesser metropolitan counties in Maryland.
 b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

MASSACHUSETTS

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a</u> /29.8
Greater Met.	29.5
Lesser Met.	30.7
Adjacent	29.3
Semi-rural	26.9
Rural	38.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a</u> /29.8
Greater Met.	9%
Lesser Met.	11%
Adjacent	17%
Semi-rural	<u>b</u> /12%
Rural	<u>c</u> /(4%)

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a</u> /12.5
Greater Met.	12.7
Lesser Met.	12.3
Adjacent	12.3
Semi-rural	11.8
Rural	18.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a</u> /12.5
Greater Met.	40%
Lesser Met.	41%
Adjacent	43%
Semi-rural	<u>b</u> /41%
Rural	<u>b</u> /11%

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.
c/ Rate increased, but change not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	33.2
Greater Met.	31.9
Lesser Met.	32.5
Adjacent	34.5
Semi-rural	35.6
Rural	40.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	12%
Greater Met.	8%
Lesser Met.	11%
Adjacent	16%
Semi-rural	17%
Rural	11%

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	38%
Greater Met.	39%
Lesser Met.	39%
Adjacent	34%
Semi-rural	37%
Rural	44%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

MATERNAL MORTALITY

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	29.1
	*
Lesser Met.	27.2
Adjacent	27.7
Semi-rural	31.2
Rural	29.8

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	7%
	*

ALL COUNTIES	9.4
	*
Lesser Met.	8.4
Adjacent	11.8
Semi-rural	9.9
Rural	10.2

Average rate in 1941-48

ALL COUNTIES	40%
	*
Lesser Met.	40%
Adjacent	40%
Semi-rural	38%
Rural	45%

ALL COUNTIES	7%
	*
Lesser Met.	5%
Adjacent	11%
Semi-rural	7%
Rural	13%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Minnesota.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

MISSISSIPPI

INstant Mortality

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	39.2
Lesser Met.	43.3
Adjacent	36.4
Semi-rural	40.9
Rural	37.1

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	16%
Met.	15%
Adjacent	19%
Semi-rural	14%
Rural	19%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	27%
Lesser Met.	<u>b</u> /28%
Adjacent	<u>b</u> /14%
Semi-rural	32%
Rural	24%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Mississippi.

- * No greater metropolitan counties in Mississippi.
- a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
- b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	33.9
Greater Met.	31.3
Lesser Met.	34.4
Adjacent	30.7
Semi-rural	37.6
Rural	33.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	16%
Greater Met.	9%
Lesser Met.	7%
Adjacent	16%
Semi-rural	21%
Rural	23%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	16.8
Greater Met.	13.2
Lesser Met.	15.3
Adjacent	15.8
Semi-rural	20.5
Rural	20.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	34%
Greater Met.	36%
Lesser Met.	27%
Adjacent	37%
Semi-rural	34%
Rural	31%

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES a/33.3

ALL COUNTIES a/33.3

Semi-rural 33.7

Rural 32.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 8%

ALL COUNTIES 8%

Semi-rural 33.7

Rural 32.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 29%

ALL COUNTIES 29%

Semi-rural 12.7

Rural 12.2

37

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES a/12.6

ALL COUNTIES a/12.6

Semi-rural 12.7

Rural 12.2

ALL COUNTIES a/12.6

Semi-rural b/27%

Rural b/35%

- * No greater metropolitan, lesser metropolitan, or adjacent counties in Montana.
- a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
- b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 29.1

*

Lesser Met.	28.5
Adjacent	26.0
Semi-rural	31.4
Rural	28.2

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 12%

*

Lesser Met.	12%
Adjacent	b/9%
Semi-rural	12%
Rural	13%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 3/11.8

*

Lesser Met.	9.4
Adjacent	12.7
Semi-rural	12.6
Rural	13.1

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 35%

*

Lesser Met.	44%
Adjacent	b/23%
Semi-rural	32%
Rural	33%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Nebraska.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

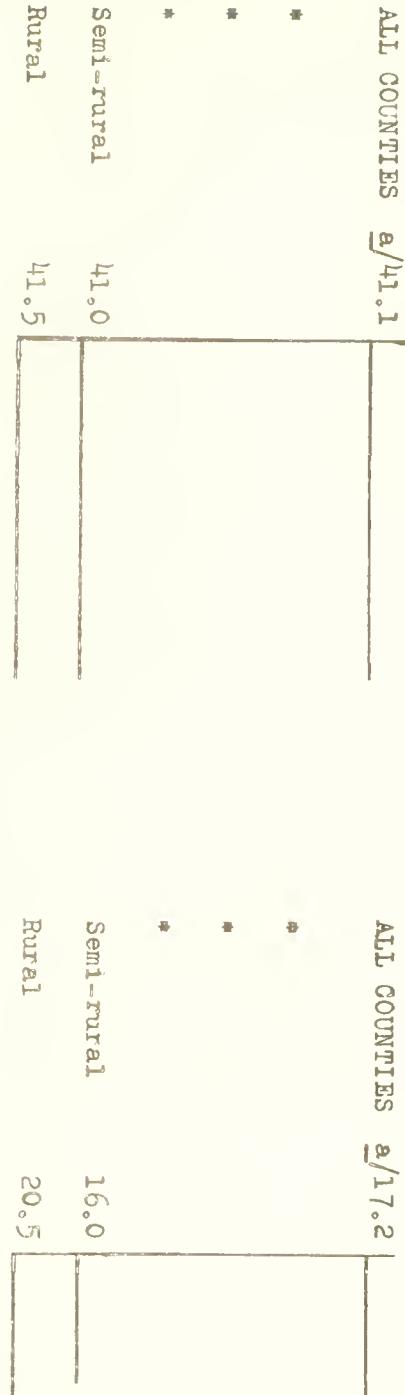
b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

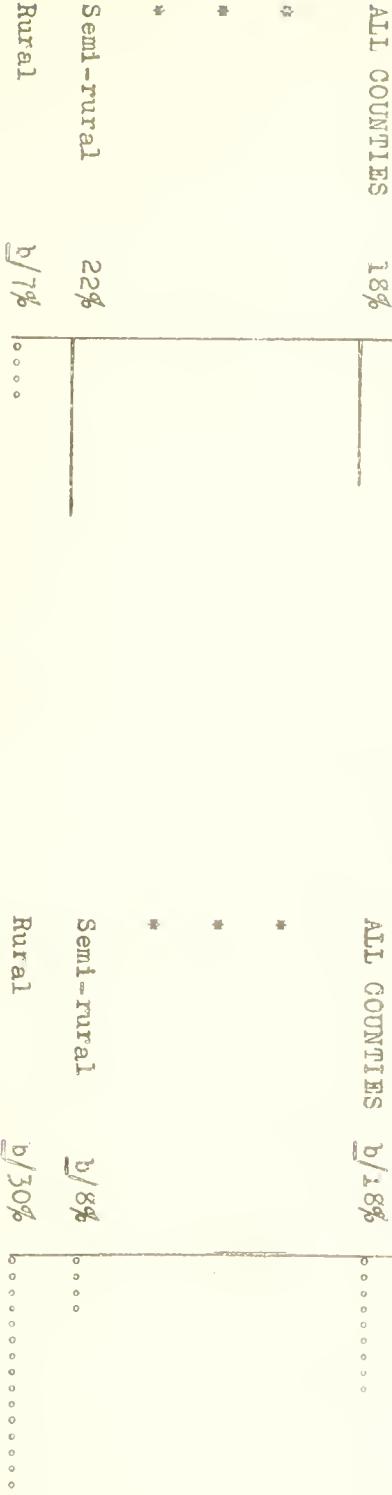
Average rate in 1944-48

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48



Decrease from average rate in 1941-45



941-45

- 39 -

16 No greater metropolitan, lesser metropolitan, or adjacent counties in Nevada.
a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

INFANT MORTALITY

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48Average rate in 1944-48ALL COUNTIES a/32.3

* Lesser Met.

34.5

Adjacent

31.4

Semi-rural

31.2

Rural

32.7

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

17%

* Lesser Met.

18%

Adjacent

11%

Semi-rural

21%

Rural

32%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

32%

* Lesser Met.

b/9%

Adjacent

52%

Semi-rural

b/28%

Rural

b/61%

10
5
0
-5
-10

* No greater metropolitan counties in New Hampshire.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

N E W J E R S E Y

INFANT MORTALITY

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	29.5
Greater Met.	28.5
Lesser Met.	36.7

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	11%
Greater Met.	11%
Lesser Met.	14%
Adjacent	13%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	12.1
Greater Met.	11.6
Lesser Met.	17.9
Adjacent	12.6

- 41 -

* No semi-rural or rural counties in New Jersey.

NEW MEXICO

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

79.8

ALL COUNTIES

8/27.5

Adjacent	74.1
Semi-rural	75.1
Rural	97.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	16%
Adjacent	16%
Semi-rural	18%
Rural	10%
ALL COUNTIES	36%
Adjacent	45%
Semi-rural	40%
Rural	b/20%

100
-47
0

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

8/27.5

Adjacent	25.1
Semi-rural	25.4
Rural	35.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

* No greater or lesser metropolitan counties in New Mexico.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

NEW YORK

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	29.6
Greater Met.	27.9
Lesser Met.	31.1
Adjacent	32.5
Semi-rural	35.8
*	*

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	9%
Greater Met.	8%
Lesser Met.	10%
Adjacent	9%
Semi-rural	13%
*	*

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	8/12.8
Greater Met.	12.6
Lesser Met.	12.8
Adjacent	13.7
Semi-rural	13.5
*	*

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	38%
Greater Met.	37%
Lesser Met.	39%
Adjacent	33%
Semi-rural	42%
*	*

13 0

* No rural counties in New York.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

N O R T H C A R O L I N A

INFANT MORTALITY

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

Average rate in 1944-48

	ALL COUNTIES	38.8
Lesser Met.	38.2	
Adjacent	35.5	
Semi-rural	41.4	
Rural	39.3	

	ALL COUNTIES	22.3
Lesser Met.	19.8	
Adjacent	18.4	
Semi-rural	25.0	
Rural	26.7	

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 20%

	#
Lesser Met.	17%
Adjacent	22%
Semi-rural	—
Rural	20%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 32%

Lesser Met.	28%
Adjacent	43%
Semi-rural	31%
Rural	19%

♦ No greater metropolitan counties in North Carolina.

N O R T H D A K O T A

INFANT MORTALITY

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

Average rate in 1941-48

ALL COUNTIES 31.7

ALL COUNTIES a/11.8

Semi-rural

33.1

Semi-rural

9.2

Rural

30.4

Rural

14.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

9%

ALL COUNTIES

42%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

Rural

b/3%

Rural

14%

Semi-rural

b/3%

Semi-rural

49%

Rural

36%

* No greater metropolitan, lesser metropolitan, or adjacent counties in North Dakota.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	32.7
Greater Met.	28.5
Lesser Met.	32.4
Adjacent	34.3
Semi-rural	36.2
Rural	33.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	15%
Greater Met.	12%
Lesser Met.	13%
Adjacent	19%
Semi-rural	14%
Rural	20%

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	2/ 13.4
Greater Met.	13.1
Lesser Met.	12.8
Adjacent	14.0
Semi-rural	14.4
Rural	18.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	37%
Greater Met.	33%
Lesser Met.	39%
Adjacent	36%
Semi-rural	32%
Rural	b/ 31%

167

Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

a/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

OKLAHOMA

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

35.8

•
Lesser Met.
Adjacent
Semi-rural
Rural

34.4
35.1
37.3
33.8

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

17.9

•
Lesser Met.

Adjacent

Semi-rural

Rural

13.1

21.3

19.0

18.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

16%

•
Lesser Met.
Adjacent
Semi-rural
Rural

19%
17%
14%
14%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

33%

•
Lesser Met.

Adjacent

Semi-rural

Rural

30%

29%

31%

45%

• No greater metropolitan counties in Oklahoma.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	27.0
Lesser Met.	24.0
Adjacent	27.3
Semi-rural	29.3
Rural	31.3

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	10%
Lesser Met.	b/4%
Adjacent	b/8%
Semi-rural	16%
Rural	b/3%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	10.2
Lesser Met.	9.5
Adjacent	9.4
Semi-rural	9.6
Rural	24.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	40%
Lesser Met.	18%
Adjacent	b/8%
Semi-rural	58%
Rural	b/16%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Oregon.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	33.6
Greater Met.	33.2
Lesser Met.	33.3
Adjacent	34.4
Semi-rural	34.7
Rural	33.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	34%
Greater Met.	13%
Lesser Met.	14%
Adjacent	14%
Semi-rural	15%
Rural	24%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	37%
Greater Met.	35%
Lesser Met.	40%
Adjacent	37%
Semi-rural	43%
Rural	60%

149

Average rate in 1944-48

MATERNAL MORTALITY

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

RHODE ISLAND

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	a/29.3
--------------	--------

ALL COUNTIES a/29.3

*

Lesser Met.

29.1

Lesser Met.

13.6

Adjacent

32.2

Adjacent

10.4

*

*

*

*

*

*

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	20%
--------------	-----

ALL COUNTIES 20%

*

Lesser Met.

20%

Lesser Met.

25%

Lesser Met.

b/15%

.....

Lesser Met.

b/64%

.....

Adjacent

b/15%

.....

Adjacent

b/64%

.....

*

*

*

*

*

*

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	28%
--------------	-----

ALL COUNTIES 28%

*

Lesser Met.

28%

Lesser Met.

30%

.....

*

*

*

*

*

*

*

1 50

*

* No greater metropolitan, semi-rural, or rural counties in Rhode Island.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

SOUTH CAROLINA

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

44.9

Lesser Met.	44.3
Adjacent	42.1
Semi-rural	46.2
Rural	45.1

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

29.5

Lesser Met.	22.3
Adjacent	28.5
Semi-rural	31.3
Rural	34.9

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

36%

Lesser Met.	43%
Adjacent	40%
Semi-rural	33%
Rural	38%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

Lesser Met.	17%
Adjacent	29%
Semi-rural	22%
Rural	29%

* No greater metropolitan counties in South Carolina.

INFANT MORTALITY

MATERNAL MORTALITY

S O U T H D A K O T A

Average rate in 1944-48

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 31.6

ALL COUNTIES 12.1

六

Adjacent	14.6
Semi-rural	30.4
Rural	33.6

Rural	Semi-rural	Adjacent
16.9	8.0	7.7

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 13%

ALL COUNTIES 35%

Rural	15%	b/24%
Semi-rural	10%

Rural	Adjacant	<u>b/72%</u>
Semi-rural	47%	oooooooooooooooooooooooo
<u>b/21%</u>		oooooooooooooooooooo

* No greater or lesser metropolitan counties in South Dakota.
b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 40.6

ALL COUNTIES 20.6

ALL COUNTIES	40.6
Lesser Met.	41.5
Adjacent	41.7
Semi-rural	42.0
Rural	34.8

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 15%

ALL COUNTIES 30%

ALL COUNTIES	15%
Lesser Met.	17%
Adjacent	13%
Semi-rural	15%
Rural	12%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	30%
Lesser Met.	33%
Adjacent	34%
Semi-rural	26%
Rural	29%

Average rate in 1944-48

MATERNAL MORTALITY

* No greater metropolitan counties in Tennessee.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

45.4

*

Lesser Met.	42.5
Adjacent	44.8
Semi-rural	49.5
Rural	41.2

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

13%

*

Lesser Met.	14%
Adjacent	14%
Semi-rural	11%
Rural	12%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES

18.7

*

Lesser Met.	15.5
Adjacent	21.6
Semi-rural	20.5
Rural	22.0

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

33%

*

Lesser Met.	38%
Adjacent	24%
Semi-rural	31%
Rural	30%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Texas.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 28.6

Lesser Met.	27.2
Adjacent	27.5
Semi-rural	36.0
Rural	31.7

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

10%

*

Lesser Met.	10%
Adjacent	b/9%
Semi-rural	b/5%
Rural	18%

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 10.5

Lesser Met.	8.6
Adjacent	11.4
Semi-rural	11.6
Rural	16.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES

34%

*

Lesser Met.	38%
Adjacent	b/28%
Semi-rural	b/49%
Rural	b/17%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Utah.
b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a/33.4</u>
Adjacent	30.8
Semi-rural	34.1
Rural	30.7

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a/14.1</u>
Adjacent	12.7
Semi-rural	14.4
Rural	12.9

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a/16%</u>
Adjacent	<u>b/6%</u>
Semi-rural	18%
Rural	<u>b/10%</u>

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	<u>a/31%</u>
Adjacent	<u>c/(27%)</u>
Semi-rural	34%
Rural	<u>b/23%</u>

* No greater or lesser metropolitan counties in Vermont.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

c/ Rate increased, but change not statistically significant.

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

Average rate in 1941-48

ALL COUNTIES	41.3
Greater Met.	21.2
Lesser Met.	39.1
Adjacent	40.1
Semi-rural	44.2
Rural	47.1

ALL COUNTIES	18.6
Greater Met.	9.8
Lesser Met.	18.4
Adjacent	19.4
Semi-rural	18.6
Rural	21.2

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	20%
Greater Met.	15%
Lesser Met.	17%
Adjacent	20%
Semi-rural	20%
Rural	20%

ALL COUNTIES	37%
Greater Met.	b/35%
Lesser Met.	41%
Adjacent	29%
Semi-rural	38%
Rural	32%

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

WASHINGTON

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	31.2
Lesser Met.	29.1
Adjacent	30.7
Semi-rural	35.2
Rural	34.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	30%
Lesser Met.	9%
Adjacent	5/7%
Semi-rural	12%
Rural	64% /

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	9%
Lesser Met.	9%
Adjacent	5/7%
Semi-rural	34%
Rural	64% /

* No greater metropolitan counties in Washington.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

c/ Rate increased, but change not statistically significant.

WEST VIRGINIA

INFANT MORTALITY

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ATT. COUNTIES 3/14/38

卷之三

ALL COUNTIES 2/19

2/15.9

Lesser Met.	43.0
Adjacent	44.1
Semi-rural	44.7
Rural	41.2

111

Rural	Sent - Ru	Adjacen	Lesser
~	~	~	~
~	~	~	~

16.1	16.8	17.5
16.1	16.8	17.5
16.1	16.8	17.5

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

Decrass from average rate in 1941-45

	ALL COUNTIES 19%
Rural	
Semi-rural	20%
Adjacent	17%
Lesser Met.	19%

ALL COURSES
Rural
Semi-Rural
Adjacent
Lesser)
High

Category	Percentage
Central	39%
38%	34%
29%	29%
29%	29%

No greater metropolitan counties in West Virginia.
Variations from this figure in rates shown for counties.
Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

lity groups are not statistically significant.

WISCONSIN

INFANT MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	29.6
Lesser Met.	28.0
Adjacent	28.1
Semi-rural	31.1
Rural	33.4

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	10%
Lesser Met.	b/ 5%
Adjacent	10%
Semi-rural	14%
Rural	b/ 11%

* No greater metropolitan counties in Wisconsin.

a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.

b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES	a/13.2
Lesser Met.	12.6
Adjacent	11.2
Semi-rural	14.0
Rural	17.2

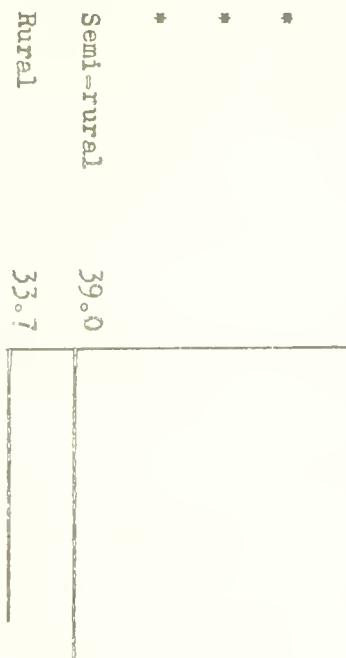
Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES	29%
Lesser Met.	25%
Adjacent	35%
Semi-rural	32%
Rural	b/ 1%

INFANT MORTALITY

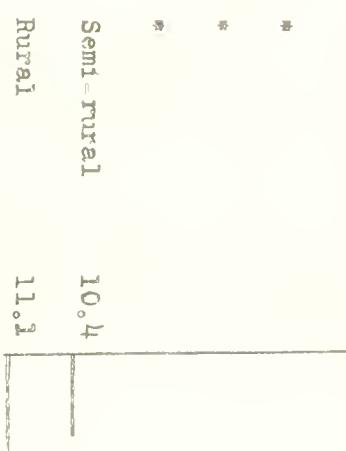
Average rate in 1944-48

ALL COUNTIES 37.4

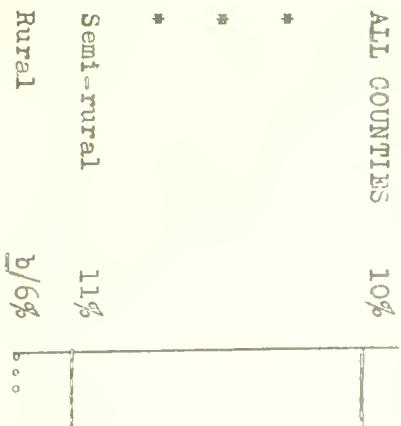
ALL COUNTIES a/10.6

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45

ALL COUNTIES 10%

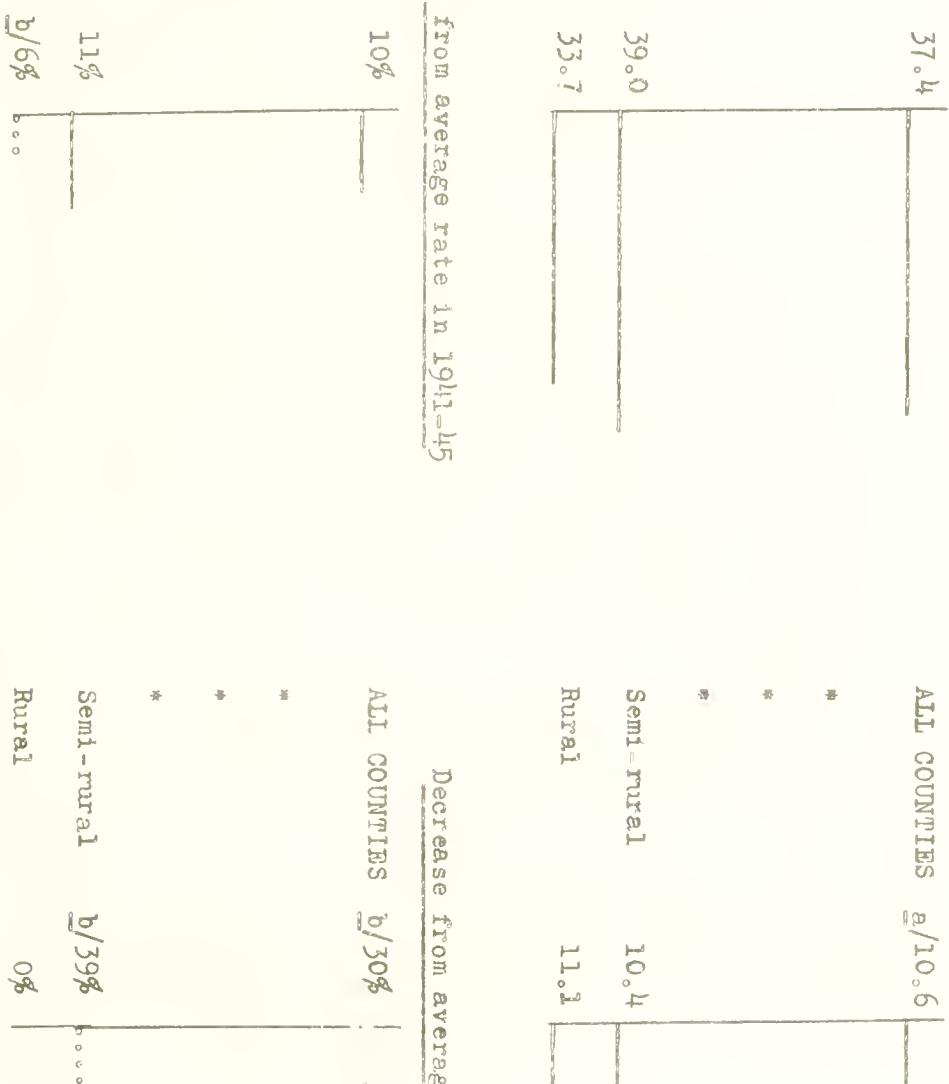
ALL COUNTIES b/30%

Decrease from average rate in 1941-45



MATERNAL MORTALITY

Average rate in 1944-48



- * No greater metropolitan, lesser metropolitan, or adjacent counties in Wyoming.
- a/ Variations from this figure in rates shown for county groups are not statistically significant.
- b/ Decrease in rate not statistically significant.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU STATISTICAL SERIES

Bulletins in this series present analyses of periodic data useful to research, administrative, and informational specialists in the field of services for children. In these bulletins from time to time will appear data on the operations of public health and welfare programs, statistics on conditions of child life, and related source materials. Copies are available without charge. If you would like to receive future issues in this series, please send to the Children's Bureau a request that your name be placed on this mailing list.

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CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 13

Personnel
in Public
Child Welfare
Programs

1951

FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY • SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION • CHILDREN'S BUREAU • WASH. 25, D. C.

1952

State and local public welfare agencies had enlarged their full-time professional child welfare staffs to an all-time high of nearly 4,500 by mid-1951 -- an increase of about 8 percent over June 1950. 2/ These professional employees were being aided by more than 1,350 clerical employees working full-time in the public child welfare programs. Services to children were also being provided by better than 3,600 general welfare workers, i.e. caseworkers and director-workers primarily concerned with the administration of public assistance programs who were spending some of their time in working with or on behalf of children. Full-time public child welfare workers were serving roughly 4 out of every 5 of the nearly 260,000 children receiving specialized child welfare services from public welfare agencies in June 1951. General welfare workers, who spent only part-time on child welfare programs, were responsible for about 1 in 5. This report is focused on the 4,465 full-time professional public child welfare employees.

7 out of 10 paid entirely from State and local funds.

Despite the use of additional Federal child welfare services funds, available as a result of the amendments to the Social Security Act enacted late in 1950, 70 percent of the full-time public child welfare employees were paid entirely from State and local funds. The number so paid in June 1951 was 3,138; the others (1,327) were paid in whole or part from Federal child welfare services funds. State and local funds paid for 73 percent of the caseworkers and 71 percent of the casework supervisors but only 45 percent of the consultants. The two States with the largest increases in the number of full-time child welfare employees during the year ending June 1951 -- California and Washington -- met the cost of the additional personnel almost entirely through the use of State or local funds. For the country as a whole, however, nearly 70 percent of the additional full-time persons on the payroll that month, as compared with the year before, were paid in whole or part from Federal child welfare services funds.

1/ Report prepared by Mignon Sauber, Program Analysis Branch, Division of Research.

2/ See table 1 on page 6 for scope and limitations of data.

Public child welfare services greatly expanded since 1946.

In June 1951, the total number of full-time public child welfare employees exceeded those employed in June 1946 by 58 percent. ^{3/} Although caseworkers, the largest group among public child welfare employees, showed the greatest increase in number (roughly 1,100), percentagewise they have not increased to the same extent as supervisory and executive staffs. The number of caseworkers in 1951 was 53 percent greater than it had been in 1946 while the increase among supervisory, consultant and executive staffs was nearly 75 percent over the same period.

Strengthened supervisory and consultant staff over the 5-year period resulted mostly from the use of Federal child welfare services funds. Sixty percent of the additional supervisors and nearly 70 percent of the added consultants were paid from these funds. Even though the bulk of Federal child welfare services funds have been used for caseworkers, State and local funds were used to a greater extent than Federal funds to enlarge this group. State and local funds were also primarily responsible for the increase in the number of executives and specialists (psychologists, research personnel, etc.) in the public child welfare program.

One-third of the Nation's children live in areas where there are no full-time public child welfare workers.

By June 1951, 47 percent of the 3,187 counties of the United States and its territories had the services of full-time public child welfare workers. These 1,492 counties had full-time child welfare caseworkers (or director-workers) assigned exclusively to one county or covering several counties. About two-thirds of the children under 21 years of age in this country were living in these counties. ^{4/} Thus, nearly one child in 3 was living in an area in which there was no full-time public child welfare worker. These children may be helped by general welfare workers, primarily public assistance workers, or they may be out of reach of public child welfare services altogether.

More than 2 out of every 3 of the counties with full-time public child welfare services are predominantly rural. That is, in 1,039 out of the 1,492 counties with full-time child welfare workers, at least 50 percent of the population are living in rural places as classified by the Bureau of the Census. Of course, most of the

^{3/} All comparisons between 1946 and 1951 are for 48 States for which comparable data are available.

^{4/} All data on child population based on 1940 Census. Age data for counties for 1950 are not yet available for all States.

counties in the country would be classified as rural under this definition. Furthermore, this is only a rough measure of the extent to which public child welfare services are reaching rural areas since some counties classified as urban under this definition may have large rural areas while some classified as rural contain towns or cities.

Even though most of the counties with full-time public child welfare services are rural, 58 percent of all rural counties in which live 22 percent of the Nation's children, are without such services. Fewer urban counties (35 percent) lack the services of full-time public child welfare workers. Only 12 percent of the children of the United States live in these counties.

Turnover continues high -- jobs go unfilled.

Nearly 1 out of every 3 public child welfare employees working on June 30, 1951 had come to the job within the preceding year. This preponderance of "new workers" is similar to the situation in 1949 and 1950.

Turnover was highest among caseworkers. Although caseworkers account for 75 percent of all public child welfare employees they constituted roughly 86 percent of the new employees during the year. Fortunately, the problem among supervisory and executive staff was not quite as great and this relative stability gives some continuity in agency leadership.

Many jobs remained unfilled. As in the preceding year, 1 job in 10 was vacant in June 1951. The difficulty in obtaining adequately qualified personnel was most acute for consultants, i.e. training consultant, district consultant, foster care consultant, etc. One out of every 6 consultant positions was vacant in June 1951.

Turnover and vacancies cannot help but result in a less effective child welfare program. Services to children may be interrupted while positions are vacant. Frequently service may be provided only for emergencies, if at all. Qualified staff are difficult to find, and when replacements are found, executives and supervisors must spend time in orienting the new staff. Furthermore, new workers must get to know the families and children in their service load before they can help them. Children in trouble need sustained help from professionally equipped and experienced personnel.

Low salaries continue.

One reason for the difficulty in recruiting and retaining qualified staff is the relatively low salaries offered to public child welfare employees. In June 1951, the median monthly salary for caseworkers was

\$247 -- a total of \$2,964 for the year. Although salaries were slightly better in 1951 than they had been a year before, they continued low in relation to the requirements of the job.

Low salaries deter young people from undertaking the professional training essential to child welfare work. More lucrative jobs are available in other fields for the individual with graduate study. Employees already in child welfare work move about in search of better paying positions and jobs remain vacant because salaries are too low to attract and hold qualified persons.

Service loads are smaller.

Smaller service loads permit more adequate child welfare casework service. That is, the number of children for whom a child welfare caseworker is responsible determines, in part, the quality of service that can be provided each child. On the average, a caseworker was responsible for 55 children in June 1951. States varied considerably in the work-load assigned to child welfare caseworkers. For States with at least 50 public child welfare caseworkers, the averages were as follows:

<u>STATE</u>	<u>Median Number of Children in Service Load June 1951</u>
Tennessee.....	26
Michigan.....	32
Illinois.....	35
Kentucky.....	36
Louisiana.....	38
Minnesota.....	49
Texas.....	49
Connecticut.....	50
Virginia.....	51
Massachusetts.....	53
Washington.....	56
Missouri.....	59
Ohio.....	59
Pennsylvania.....	60
District of Columbia.....	61
Wisconsin.....	63
West Virginia.....	69
Indiana.....	70
California.....	78
North Carolina.....	79
Puerto Rico.....	97

Service loads at the end of 1951 were considerably smaller on the average than they had been in 1946. The median load had steadily decreased from 71 to 55 over the 5-year period. The decrease from 1950 to 1951 was from 59 to 55 children per worker.

Service loads must be small enough to permit workers time to provide appropriate care and service for each child -- to individualize needs as fully as possible within the function of the agency and the resources of the community. For the 310 workers (nearly 10 percent of all workers) in the country who must plan for more than 100 children, this is an almost impossible task. However, in 1946, 27 percent of the workers were responsible for at least 100 children. The steady reduction in the size of service loads and in the proportion of workers serving unreasonably large numbers of children is a promising trend.

As service-loads decrease and full-time public child welfare services become available in more areas, especially rural areas, the needs of children will be met more adequately. Efforts to raise salaries, to stabilize staff, and to increase the professional competence of staff will further insure that children get the kind of help they need.

Table 1.— EMPLOYEES IN THE PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1951 *a/*

State	Child welfare employees - devoting full time to CWS									General welfare workers - devoting some time to CWS		
	Total	Professional child welfare employees							Clerks	Total	Director-workers	Case-workers
		Total	Directors	Director-workers	Case-workers	Supervisors	Consultants	Specialists				
Total.....	5,823	4,465	120	70	3,272	514	380	109	1,358	3,603	870	2,733
Alabama.....	64	57	1	—	41	3	11	1	7	384	38	346
Alaska.....	6	5	—	—	4	1	—	—	—	5	5	—
Arizona.....	36	30	1	—	25	1	3	—	6	3	3	—
Arkansas.....	40	30	1	—	21	2	6	—	10	23	22	1
California.....	b/ 170	127	3	—	70	4	48	2	43	37	1	36
Colorado.....	43	38	1	—	24	4	8	1	5	23	23	—
Connecticut....	193	138	7	4	115	11	1	—	55	1	—	1
Delaware.....	19	19	—	—	17	2	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dist. of Col....	96	70	1	—	50	12	—	7	26	2	—	2
Florida.....	65	44	1	—	29	9	5	—	21	c/ 459	—	459
Georgia.....	58	40	2	—	29	—	8	1	18	55	41	14
Hawaii.....	33	28	1	—	20	4	3	—	5	71	—	71
Idaho.....	9	8	1	—	5	—	2	—	1	41	14	27
Illinois.....	324	266	3	—	208	35	15	5	58	1	—	1
Indiana.....	215	179	1	—	151	21	6	—	36	147	46	101
Iowa.....	76	63	1	—	43	12	1	6	13	75	57	18
Kansas.....	49	33	2	—	17	3	11	—	16	2	—	2
Kentucky.....	b/ 98	69	2	1	52	—	11	3	29	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	103	74	1	—	53	12	8	—	29	1	—	1
Maine.....	66	46	7	—	38	—	—	1	20	1	—	1
Maryland.....	b/ 28	28	—	—	26	2	—	—	b/	—	—	—
Massachusetts..	254	192	4	—	158	20	3	7	62	3	2	1
Michigan.....	156	118	4	—	80	8	16	10	38	58	—	58
Minnesota.....	236	192	3	—	152	28	8	1	44	175	40	135
Mississippi....	102	60	2	—	47	8	3	—	42	239	66	173
Missouri.....	117	89	2	—	64	21	1	1	28	148	63	85
Montana.....	20	18	1	—	11	—	6	—	2	46	38	8
Nebraska.....	44	33	2	—	21	3	6	1	11	112	62	50
Nevada.....	8	8	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire..	20	18	1	—	15	2	—	—	2	17	—	17
New Jersey.....	19	12	1	7	2	—	—	2	7	134	—	134
New Mexico....	41	28	1	—	20	5	1	1	13	13	9	4
New York.....	1,043	765	14	—	555	116	73	7	278	4	49	279
North Carolina..	98	85	1	—	63	4	9	8	13	328	46	23
North Dakota...	12	12	—	—	7	—	3	2	—	69	—	—
Ohio.....	421	315	15	38	197	33	8	24	106	83	26	57
Oklahoma.....	75	43	4	—	29	1	7	2	32	5	—	5
Oregon.....	86	63	3	—	44	9	7	—	23	59	14	45
Pennsylvania...	b/ 86	62	3	16	37	—	5	1	24	—	—	—
Puerto Rico....	101	100	2	—	71	20	7	—	1	54	54	—
Rhode Island...	54	41	1	—	29	5	3	3	13	—	—	—
South Carolina..	36	32	1	—	26	2	3	—	4	244	—	244
South Dakota...	29	25	1	—	19	3	1	1	4	4	—	4
Tennessee....	113	80	1	—	60	4	12	3	33	83	32	51
Texas.....	132	79	2	—	50	16	11	—	53	131	—	131
Utah.....	26	23	1	—	17	3	2	—	3	b/	—	—
Vermont.....	26	22	1	—	21	—	—	—	4	—	—	—
Virgin Islands.	11	8	1	—	5	2	—	—	3	2	—	2
Virginia.....	135	112	3	—	87	13	8	1	23	190	92	98
Washington....	156	150	1	—	128	16	5	—	6	16	5	11
West Virginia..	138	112	1	—	90	16	5	—	26	—	—	—
Wisconsin....	222	162	5	4	112	17	17	7	60	31	6	25
Wyoming.....	15	14	1	—	11	—	2	—	1	24	16	8

a/ As of the last pay-roll period in June, 1951.*b/* Report did not include all employees.*c/* Include all public assistance workers who may carry child welfare services when there are such cases in their areas, although at any one time there will be some workers who are not providing child welfare services.

Table 2.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL,
BY STATE, JUNE 1951 a/

State	Paid entirely from State and local funds			Paid in whole or in part from Federal CWS funds		
	Total	Professional Employees	Clerical Employees	Total	Professional Employees	Clerical Employees
Total.....	4,355	3,138	1,217	1,468	1,327	141
Alabama.....	12	5	7	52	52	—
Alaska.....	—	—	—	6	5	1
Arizona.....	17	11	6	19	19	—
Arkansas.....	4	1	3	36	29	7
California.....	143	100	43	27	27	—
Colorado.....	28	23	5	15	15	—
Connecticut.....	166	117	49	27	21	6
Delaware.....	—	—	—	19	19	—
District of Columbia.....	91	65	26	5	5	—
Florida.....	42	21	21	23	23	—
Georgia.....	22	16	6	36	24	12
Hawaii.....	25	20	5	8	8	—
Idaho.....	1	—	1	8	8	—
Illinois.....	302	244	58	22	22	—
Indiana.....	203	170	33	12	9	3
Iowa.....	56	43	13	20	20	—
Kansas.....	17	1	16	32	32	—
Kentucky.....	18	9	9	80	60	20
Louisiana.....	65	43	22	38	31	7
Maine.....	48	28	20	18	18	—
Maryland.....	—	—	—	28	28	—
Massachusetts.....	242	183	59	12	9	3
Michigan.....	118	85	33	38	33	5
Minnesota.....	218	180	38	18	12	6
Mississippi.....	42	—	42	60	60	—
Missouri.....	70	42	28	47	47	—
Montana.....	7	5	2	13	13	—
Nebraska.....	33	24	9	11	9	2
Nevada.....	—	—	—	8	8	—
New Hampshire.....	6	4	2	14	14	—
New Jersey.....	4	—	4	15	12	3
New Mexico.....	28	15	13	13	13	—
New York.....	1,018	745	273	25	20	5
North Carolina.....	20	13	7	78	72	6
North Dakota.....	—	—	—	12	12	—
Ohio.....	391	286	105	30	29	1
Oklahoma.....	34	5	29	41	38	3
Oregon.....	65	42	23	21	21	—
Pennsylvania.....	52	12	20	54	50	4
Puerto Rico.....	37	36	1	64	64	—
Rhode Island.....	45	32	13	9	9	—
South Carolina.....	5	4	1	31	28	3
South Dakota.....	7	3	4	22	22	—
Tennessee.....	66	33	33	47	47	—
Texas.....	47	24	23	85	55	30
Utah.....	11	8	3	15	15	—
Vermont.....	13	9	4	13	13	—
Virgin Islands.....	—	—	—	11	8	3
Virginia.....	82	63	19	53	49	4
Washington.....	138	132	6	18	18	—
West Virginia.....	121	95	26	17	17	6
Wisconsin.....	188	134	54	34	28	1
Wyoming.....	7	7	—	8	7	—

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 3.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES IN PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL,
BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1951 ^{a/}

State	Paid entirely from State and local funds						Paid in whole or in part from Federal CWS funds					
	Total	Directors	Case-workers ^{b/}	Supervisors	Consultants	Specialists	Total	Directors	Case-workers ^{c/}	Supervisors	Consultants	Specialists
Total	3,138	88	2,454	363	170	63	1,327	32	533	151	210	46
Alabama.....	5	1	1	3	—	—	52	—	40	—	11	1
Alaska.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	5	4	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	11	1	10	—	—	—	19	—	15	1	3	—
Arkansas.....	1	—	—	—	1	—	29	1	21	2	5	—
California.....	100	3	57	—	38	2	27	—	13	4	10	—
Colorado.....	23	1	22	—	—	—	15	—	2	4	8	1
Connecticut.....	117	6	100	10	1	—	21	1	19	1	—	—
Delaware.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	—	17	2	—	—
Dist. of Col....	65	1	50	7	—	7	5	—	—	5	—	—
Florida.....	21	1	16	1	3	—	23	—	13	8	2	—
Georgia.....	16	1	14	—	—	1	24	1	15	—	8	—
Hawaii.....	20	—	18	2	—	—	8	1	2	3	—	—
Idaho.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	5	2	—	—
Illinois.....	244	2	196	27	14	5	22	1	12	8	1	—
Indiana.....	170	1	148	19	2	—	9	—	3	2	4	—
Iowa.....	43	1	33	3	—	6	20	—	10	9	1	—
Kansas.....	1	1	—	—	—	—	32	1	17	3	11	—
Kentucky.....	9	1	8	—	—	—	60	1	45	—	11	3
Louisiana.....	43	1	31	10	1	—	31	—	22	2	7	—
Maine.....	23	5	23	—	—	—	18	2	15	—	—	1
Maryland.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	28	—	26	2	—	—
Massachusetts..	183	4	158	18	2	1	9	—	—	1	6	4
Michigan.....	85	4	61	8	6	6	33	—	19	—	10	5
Minnesota.....	180	3	147	27	3	—	12	—	5	1	5	1
Mississippi....	—	—	—	—	—	—	60	2	47	8	3	—
Missouri.....	40	1	37	3	—	1	47	1	27	18	1	—
Montana.....	5	1	4	—	—	—	13	—	7	6	6	—
Nebraska.....	24	—	21	3	—	—	9	—	—	6	1	1
Nevada.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	—	6	1	—	—
New Hampshire..	4	—	3	1	—	—	14	1	12	1	—	—
New Jersey.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	1	9	—	2	—
New Mexico....	15	—	14	—	—	—	13	1	6	5	1	—
New York.....	745	13	552	113	60	7	20	1	3	3	13	6
North Carolina.	13	1	7	1	3	1	72	—	56	3	7	2
North Dakota...	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	—	7	—	3	—
Ohio.....	286	14	225	32	2	13	29	1	10	1	6	11
Oklahoma.....	5	1	1	—	2	1	38	3	28	1	5	1
Oregon.....	42	1	33	5	3	—	21	2	11	4	4	—
Pennsylvania...	12	—	12	—	—	—	50	3	41	—	5	1
Puerto Rico....	36	1	27	8	—	—	64	1	44	12	7	—
Rhode Island..	32	1	24	2	3	2	9	—	5	3	—	1
South Carolina.	4	1	2	1	—	—	28	—	24	1	3	—
South Dakota...	3	1	1	—	—	1	22	—	18	3	1	—
Tennessee....	33	1	21	2	6	3	47	—	39	2	6	—
Texas.....	24	2	9	10	3	—	55	—	41	6	8	—
Utah.....	8	1	6	—	1	—	15	—	11	3	1	—
Vermont.....	9	1	8	—	—	—	13	—	13	5	—	—
Virgin Islands.	—	—	—	—	—	—	8	1	2	2	—	—
Virginia.....	63	2	52	7	1	1	49	1	35	6	7	—
Washington....	132	1	115	14	2	—	18	—	13	2	3	—
West Virginia..	95	1	80	12	2	—	17	—	10	4	3	—
Wisconsin....	134	5	100	14	11	4	28	—	16	3	6	3
Wyoming.....	7	—	7	—	—	—	7	1	4	2	—	—

^{a/} For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

^{b/} Includes 40 director-workers.

^{c/} Includes 30 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 4.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES IN PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, BY STATE, AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL, JUNE 1950 and 1951

State	Total employees		Employees whose salaries or travel funds came from-			
			State and local funds entirely		Federal CWS funds (all or part)	
	1951	1950	1951	1950	1951	1950
Total.....	4,465	4,146	3,138	3,038	1,327	1,108
Alabama.....	57	51	5	4	52	47
Alaska.....	5	4	—	—	5	4
Arizona.....	30	18	11	7	19	11
Arkansas.....	30	30	1	1	29	29
California...a/...	127	91	100	61	27	30
Colorado.....	38	34	23	22	15	12
Connecticut.....	138	125	117	111	21	14
Delaware.....	19	16	—	—	19	16
Distr. of Col.....	70	71	65	67	5	4
Florida.....	44	44	21	22	23	22
Georgia.....	40	46	16	15	24	31
Hawaii.....	28	28	20	20	8	8
Idaho.....	8	8	—	—	8	8
Illinois.....	266	243	244	211	22	32
Indiana.....	179	187	170	176	9	11
Iowa.....	63	50	43	32	20	18
Kansas.....	33	25	1	—	32	25
Kentucky.....	b/ 69	73	b/ 9	34	60	39
Louisiana.....	74	70	43	47	31	23
Maine.....	46	44	28	34	18	10
Maryland..a/....	28	18	—	—	28	18
Massachusetts....	192	174	183	171	9	3
Michigan.....	118	108	85	88	33	20
Minnesota.....	192	196	180	170	12	26
Mississippi.....	60	56	—	—	60	56
Missouri.....	89	78	42	47	47	31
Montana.....	18	17	5	5	13	12
Nebraska.....	33	36	24	26	9	10
Nevada.....	8	5	—	—	8	5
New Hampshire....	18	14	4	7	14	7
New Jersey.....	12	10	—	—	12	10
New Mexico.....	28	23	15	12	13	11
New York.....	765	750	745	737	20	13
North Carolina...	85	82	13	13	72	69
North Dakota.....	12	11	—	1	12	10
Ohio.....	315	305	286	279	29	26
Oklahoma.....	43	47	5	22	38	25
Oregon.....	63	53	42	39	21	14
Pennsylvania..a/..	62	58	12	11	50	47
Puerto Rico.....	100	87	36	39	64	48
Rhode Island....	41	40	32	32	9	8
South Carolina...	32	35	4	4	28	31
South Dakota....	25	21	3	4	22	17
Tennessee.....	80	68	33	30	47	38
Texas.....	79	67	24	24	55	43
Utah.....	23	23	8	11	15	12
Vermont.....	22	17	9	8	13	9
Virgin Islands...	8	6	—	—	8	6
Virginia.....	112	98	63	59	49	39
Washington.....	150	108	132	94	18	14
West Virginia....	112	114	95	101	17	13
Wisconsin.....	162	156	134	136	28	20
Wyoming.....	14	7	7	4	7	3

a/ Report for 1950 and 1951 did not include all full-time child welfare employees paid entirely from local funds.

b/ Report for 1951 did not include all full-time child welfare employees paid from local funds.

c/ In June, 1950 a pay roll adjustment reduced the number of employees paid from Federal CWS funds to keep expenditures of Federal funds within the amount available for the fiscal year.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 5.— VACANT CHILD WELFARE POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1951 ^{a/}

State	Total	Professional child welfare positions						Clerks
		Total	Directors	Caseworkers ^{b/}	Supervisors	Consultants	Specialists	
Total.....	663	562	8	425	45	76	8	101
Alabama.....	4	4	—	2	—	2	—	—
Alaska.....	1	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Arkansas.....	13	13	—	9	—	4	—	—
California.....	9	9	1	7	—	1	—	—
Colorado.....	7	7	—	6	—	1	—	—
Connecticut.....	20	15	1	13	—	1	—	5
Delaware.....	2	2	—	2	—	—	—	6
District of Columbia..	9	3	—	2	1	—	—	2
Florida.....	10	8	—	4	3	1	—	—
Georgia.....	30	27	—	23	—	4	—	3
Hawaii.....	9	9	—	6	2	1	—	—
Idaho.....	10	10	—	8	—	2	—	—
Illinois.....	33	31	1	26	2	1	1	2
Indiana.....	21	20	2	12	1	5	—	1
Iowa.....	14	12	—	8	3	1	—	2
Kansas.....	9	8	—	4	1	3	—	1
Kentucky.....	1	1	—	—	—	1	—	—
Louisiana.....	14	13	—	11	—	2	—	—
Maine.....	3	3	1	2	—	—	—	—
Maryland.....	5	5	—	4	1	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	6	3	—	—	2	—	1	3
Michigan.....	12	7	—	7	—	—	—	5
Minnesota.....	10	10	—	7	1	2	—	—
Mississippi.....	31	21	—	19	2	—	—	10
Missouri.....	15	14	—	11	3	—	—	1
Montana.....	6	6	1	4	—	1	—	—
Nebraska.....	2	2	—	1	—	1	—	—
Nevada.....	3	3	—	2	1	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Jersey.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
New Mexico.....	4	4	—	3	—	—	1	—
New York.....	106	63	—	38	5	20	—	43
North Carolina.....	33	32	—	31	—	1	1	1
North Dakota.....	8	8	2	4	—	2	1	—
Ohio.....	23	15	—	13	2	—	—	8
Oklahoma.....	20	20	—	12	1	6	1	—
Oregon.....	8	8	—	1	3	3	1	—
Pennsylvania.....	16	15	—	11	2	2	—	1
Puerto Rico.....	33	33	—	30	3	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	2	2	—	1	1	—	—	—
South Carolina.....	7	7	—	7	—	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	4	4	—	3	1	—	—	—
Tennessee.....	13	10	—	8	—	2	—	3
Texas.....	13	11	—	10	1	—	—	2
Utah.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vermont.....	3	3	—	2	—	1	—	—
Virgin Islands.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	18	18	—	14	—	3	1	—
Washington.....	21	21	—	19	1	1	—	—
West Virginia.....	5	5	—	4	1	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	17	16	—	13	1	2	—	1
Wyoming.....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

^{a/} For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

^{b/} Includes 5 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only vacant positions to be filled by employees who devote full time to child welfare.

Table 6.— NUMBER OF ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES,
BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1951 a/

State	Accessions			Separations			Clerical employees	
	Total	Professional child welfare employees		Clerical employees	Total	Professional child welfare employees		
		Total	Case-workers b/			Total	Case-workers c/	
Total.......	2,054	1,458	1,256	596	1,605	1,108	951	427
Alabama.....	35	25	23	10	29	19	17	10
Alaska.....	2	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Arizona.....	19	17	16	2	6	5	4	1
Arkansas.....	15	10	9	5	15	10	9	5
California.....	93	67	31	26	41	31	25	10
Colorado.....	17	16	13	1	13	12	8	1
Connecticut....	57	43	40	14	39	30	27	9
Delaware.....	5	5	5	—	2	2	2	—
Dist. of Col....	20	12	11	8	26	13	8	13
Florida.....	27	16	15	11	27	16	11	11
Georgia.....	19	12	11	7	22	17	16	5
Hawaii.....	3	3	2	—	3	3	3	—
Idaho.....	4	3	2	1	4	3	3	1
Illinois.....	111	94	85	17	85	71	63	14
Indiana.....	55	43	38	12	65	51	43	14
Iowa.....	32	27	22	5	22	14	11	8
Kansas.....	22	15	14	7	12	7	6	5
Kentucky.....	56	46	40	10	33	22	18	11
Louisiana.....	55	37	37	18	44	33	30	11
Maine.....	26	12	10	14	24	10	8	14
Maryland.....	20	20	20	—	9	9	9	—
Massachusetts..	51	33	28	18	31	12	12	19
Michigan.....	43	31	22	12	32	22	12	10
Minnesota.....	82	58	54	24	107	62	57	45
Mississippi....	67	27	25	40	52	23	23	29
Missouri.....	37	25	25	12	25	14	14	11
Montana.....	11	6	5	5	10	5	2	5
Nebraska.....	20	12	10	8	24	15	12	9
Nevada.....	3	3	2	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire..	6	5	4	1	1	1	—	—
New Jersey.....	6	4	3	2	2	2	1	—
New Mexico....	20	12	12	8	12	7	6	5
New York.....	219	136	119	83	183	122	106	61
North Carolina.	42	32	28	10	36	29	27	7
North Dakota...	4	4	2	—	4	3	2	1
Ohio.....	146	100	82	46	116	88	71	28
Oklahoma.....	31	16	14	15	30	21	18	9
Oregon.....	35	26	21	9	22	15	12	7
Pennsylvania...	29	21	18	8	28	17	12	11
Puerto Rico....	34	34	30	—	21	21	16	—
Rhode Island...	16	13	12	3	15	12	10	3
South Carolina.	12	10	10	2	13	13	13	—
South Dakota...	14	13	11	1	12	11	10	1
Tennessee.....	51	31	23	20	36	19	18	17
Texas.....	68	27	24	41	46	16	11	30
Utah.....	5	5	4	—	5	5	4	—
Vermont.....	8	8	8	—	3	3	3	—
Virgin Islands.	6	4	2	2	2	1	—	1
Virginia.....	76	63	58	13	60	49	47	11
Washington....	85	80	75	5	38	38	36	—
West Virginia..	51	41	39	10	52	43	40	9
Wisconsin....	75	46	34	29	65	40	34	25
Wyoming.....	8	8	8	—	1	1	1	—

a/ Accessions and separations exclude employees who were separated but returned within the reporting period. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes 15 director-workers.

c/ Includes 11 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 7.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE CASEWORKERS, BY STATE AND MONTHLY SALARY RATE, JUNE 1951 a/

State	Total caseworkers b/	Caseworkers receiving—							
		Less than \$175	\$175— 199	\$200— 224	\$225— 249	\$250— 274	\$275— 299	\$300— 324	\$325 or more
Total.....	3,342	206	258	632	651	615	482	269	229
Alabama.....	41	4	9	14	13	1	—	—	—
Alaska.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Arizona.....	25	—	—	—	4	13	5	3	—
Arkansas.....	21	3	6	9	3	—	—	—	—
California.....	70	—	—	3	5	8	10	12	32
Colorado.....	24	—	—	1	6	10	3	3	1
Connecticut.....	119	—	—	40	28	23	25	2	1
Delaware.....	17	—	5	2	5	1	—	—	—
Dist. of Col.....	50	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	34
Florida.....	29	—	1	11	17	—	—	—	—
Georgia.....	29	—	5	15	4	5	—	—	—
Hawaii.....	20	—	—	—	1	7	5	5	2
Idaho.....	5	—	—	—	—	2	—	3	—
Illinois.....	208	3	1	60	39	43	61	1	—
Indiana.....	151	9	38	38	20	46	—	—	—
Iowa.....	43	1	9	10	9	12	2	—	—
Kansas.....	17	—	1	2	11	2	—	1	—
Kentucky.....	53	—	—	34	8	9	1	1	—
Louisiana.....	53	—	1	5	8	20	4	7	8
Maine.....	38	—	—	—	23	15	—	—	—
Maryland.....	26	9	4	13	—	—	—	—	—
Massachusetts....	158	—	—	1	1	30	116	10	—
Michigan.....	80	—	—	—	5	13	9	19	34
Minnesota.....	152	—	—	2	16	40	27	28	39
Mississippi.....	47	11	13	13	3	7	—	—	—
Missouri.....	64	2	19	12	9	1	13	8	—
Montana.....	11	—	—	3	4	1	3	—	—
Nebraska.....	21	6	2	1	8	3	1	—	—
Nevada.....	6	—	—	—	—	1	3	—	2
New Hampshire....	15	—	—	3	8	3	1	—	—
New Jersey.....	9	—	1	2	3	2	1	—	—
New Mexico.....	20	—	1	10	1	4	1	3	—
New York.....	555	7	37	101	171	118	44	71	6
North Carolina...	63	—	—	39	24	—	—	—	2
North Dakota....	7	—	—	—	—	3	2	—	—
Ohio.....	235	23	31	40	44	46	30	12	9
Oklahoma.....	29	4	2	8	6	9	—	—	—
Oregon.....	44	—	—	—	1	23	12	8	—
Pennsylvania....	53	1	7	18	6	13	5	1	2
Puerto Rico....	71	71	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island....	29	—	6	—	11	5	3	4	—
South Carolina...	26	3	15	8	—	—	—	—	—
South Dakota....	19	—	7	2	3	3	3	1	—
Tennessee....	60	—	—	28	27	5	—	—	—
Texas.....	50	—	—	8	17	3	13	9	—
Utah.....	17	—	—	2	2	3	10	—	—
Vermont.....	21	5	—	10	4	2	—	—	—
Virgin Islands...	5	4	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	87	6	12	29	32	5	3	—	—
Washington....	128	—	—	—	22	37	53	16	—
West Virginia....	90	34	24	27	4	1	—	—	—
Wisconsin.....	116	—	—	8	9	14	8	24	53
Wyoming.....	11	—	—	—	6	3	1	1	—

a/ Salary refers to the monthly rate in effect in June 1951. For scope and limitations of data see table 1.

b/ Includes 70 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only caseworkers who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 8.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, BY STATE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED, June 1951 ^{a/}

State	Total workers	Workers not directly serving children ^{b/}	Workers serving specified number of children				
			1-24	25-49	50-74	75-99	100 or more
Total	c/ 3,342	272	371	753	698	383	310
Number.....	100.0	—	14.8	29.9	27.8	15.2	12.3
Percent ^{d/}							
Alabama.....	41	—	1	3	1	4	32
Alaska.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Arizona.....	25	—	—	2	12	2	9
Arkansas.....	21	5	2	5	8	1	—
California.....	70	26	4	5	11	16	8
Colorado.....	24	—	2	6	8	5	3
Connecticut.....	119	14	25	28	14	27	11
Delaware.....	17	—	1	11	1	2	2
District of Columbia	50	9	4	8	19	10	—
Florida.....	29	4	—	13	9	3	—
Georgia.....	29	1	5	11	5	6	1
Hawaii.....	20	5	2	2	1	1	9
Idaho.....	5	—	1	3	1	—	—
Illinois.....	208	44	51	77	36	—	—
Indiana.....	151	10	5	27	49	29	31
Iowa.....	43	4	6	14	12	7	—
Kansas.....	17	4	1	4	4	3	1
Kentucky.....	53	—	14	28	9	1	1
Louisiana.....	53	—	5	41	5	2	—
Maine.....	38	—	—	2	13	16	7
Maryland.....	26	—	7	16	2	1	—
Massachusetts.....	158	19	25	40	35	28	8
Michigan.....	80	4	31	26	16	3	—
Minnesota.....	152	23	20	47	29	25	8
Mississippi.....	47	13	12	12	7	1	2
Missouri.....	64	2	6	16	26	13	1
Montana.....	11	2	—	—	5	3	1
Nebraska.....	21	1	2	12	5	—	1
Nevada.....	6	—	—	6	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	15	—	—	—	1	—	14
New Jersey.....	9	—	—	2	1	2	4
New Mexico.....	20	—	1	6	9	2	2
New York.....	555	c/ 3	c/ 1	c/ 10	c/ 17	c/ 12	c/ 20
North Carolina.....	63	3	1	—	2	1	3
North Dakota.....	7	—	1	—	—	—	—
Ohio.....	235	21	30	49	75	25	35
Oklahoma.....	29	1	10	14	3	1	—
Oregon.....	44	10	5	12	17	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	53	2	4	16	14	8	9
Puerto Rico.....	71	16	1	7	3	19	25
Rhode Island.....	29	2	—	3	12	9	3
South Carolina.....	26	—	2	4	7	5	8
South Dakota.....	19	5	4	7	2	1	—
Tennessee.....	60	9	25	20	4	2	—
Texas.....	50	1	5	20	7	15	2
Utah.....	17	1	1	5	8	2	—
Vermont.....	21	—	—	1	8	7	5
Virgin Islands.....	5	—	—	1	1	1	2
Virginia.....	87	—	3	39	38	5	2
Washington.....	128	8	24	21	58	11	6
West Virginia.....	90	—	10	17	24	19	20
Wisconsin.....	116	3	12	24	40	27	10
Wyoming.....	11	—	—	10	1	—	—

a/ Table includes 3,272 caseworkers and 70 director-workers. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes home-finders, workers in orientation and others who are not providing services directly to children.

c/ Includes 555 workers in New York for whom service load was not reported.

d/ Based on data excluding employees for whom service load was not reported.

Note: This table includes only workers who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 9.— URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES SERVED BY PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, AND PERCENT OF STATE'S CHILD POPULATION LIVING IN THESE COUNTIES, JUNE 1951 ^{a/}

State	Number of counties in State	Number of counties served by child welfare workers			Percent of child population in counties served by child welfare workers ^{c/}
		Total	Urban counties ^{b/}	Rural counties	
Total	3,187	1,492	453	1,039	66.9
Number.	100.0	46.8	14.3	32.6	—
Alabama.....	67	29	8	21	60.9
Alaska.....	4	3	—	3	77.9
Arizona.....	14	11	4	7	91.8
Arkansas.....	75	19	2	17	39.3
California.....	58	55	22	33	98.1
Colorado.....	63	13	7	6	63.2
Connecticut.....	8	8	6	2	100.0
Delaware.....	3	3	1	2	100.0
District of Columbia...	1	1	1	—	100.0
Florida.....	67	10	9	1	52.8
Georgia.....	159	27	7	20	31.1
Hawaii.....	4	2	1	1	77.1
Idaho.....	44	7	1	6	22.0
Illinois.....	102	98	33	65	99.3
Indiana.....	92	46	20	26	14.7
Iowa.....	99	27	12	15	44.2
Kansas.....	105	28	9	19	42.0
Kentucky.....	120	91	6	85	76.9
Louisiana.....	64	51	9	42	86.7
Maine.....	16	16	6	10	100.0
Maryland.....	24	14	4	10	82.3
Massachusetts.....	14	14	11	3	100.0
Michigan.....	83	47	17	30	86.7
Minnesota.....	87	25	8	17	55.9
Mississippi.....	82	16	8	8	29.5
Missouri.....	115	31	10	21	59.3
Montana.....	56	7	6	1	36.7
Nebraska.....	93	72	8	64	84.0
Nevada.....	17	17	4	13	100.0
New Hampshire.....	10	10	5	5	100.0
New Jersey.....	21	8	5	3	17.7
New Mexico.....	32	13	5	8	66.0
New York.....	62	62	26	36	100.0
North Carolina.....	100	31	8	23	49.0
North Dakota.....	53	6	2	4	18.0
Ohio.....	88	55	25	30	85.3
Oklahoma.....	77	48	11	37	73.6
Oregon.....	36	12	4	8	67.3
Pennsylvania.....	67	16	2	14	15.4
Puerto Rico.....	77	76	9	67	99.9
Rhode Island.....	5	5	4	1	100.0
South Carolina.....	46	17	3	14	54.3
South Dakota.....	68	56	7	49	82.6
Tennessee.....	95	32	6	26	57.3
Texas.....	254	34	21	13	24.5
Utah.....	29	14	5	9	85.1
Vermont.....	14	14	2	12	100.0
Virgin Islands.....	2	2	1	1	100.0
Virginia.....	127	28	16	12	38.7
Washington.....	39	33	13	20	96.3
West Virginia.....	55	50	7	43	93.7
Wisconsin.....	71	71	18	53	100.0
Wyoming.....	23	11	8	3	65.8

^{a/} Table based on caseworkers and director-workers assigned to specific geographic areas. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

^{b/} Based on 1950 Census. An urban county is one in which at least 50 percent of the population are living in urban places as classified by the Bureau of the Census.

^{c/} Based on 1940 Census. County data on age of population for 1950 Census not yet available.

Note: This table includes only workers who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

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Children

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1953

DEFINITIONS AND SOURCE OF THE DATA

Adoption is the legal process by which the relationship of parent and child is established between persons not so related by nature.

The data for this analysis are derived from reports received from State departments of welfare regarding children under 21 years of age for whom adoption petitions were filed during the report year. The report year for most of the States was the calendar year ending December 31, 1951.

The unit of count is an adoption petition filed. Therefore, the data include some children who were not ultimately adopted since some adoption petitions are withdrawn or denied. Because this happens in only a small number of instances, this report uses the terms "adopted children" and "children for whom adoption petitions were filed" interchangeably.

The data included in this report are for children for whom adoption petitions were filed by stepparents, relatives, and nonrelatives, including those placed independently as well as those placed by recognized child-placing agencies. An "independent placement" is one where a child is placed into the adoptive home by parents, friends, relatives, physicians, lawyers or others, without the aid of a recognized child-placing agency. A "recognized child-placing agency" is a public child-placing agency or a voluntary one that maintains acceptable standards of social work. In many States these are agencies that are licensed or certified by the State department of welfare.

Reports for 1951 were received from 25 States which provided data for 90 percent or more of all of the adoption petitions filed in their States. Eight additional States transmitted reports which did not meet this reporting standard and are therefore considered incomplete. (See table 1.) The District of Columbia, Hawaii, Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are counted as States in this report. Only the 25 States meeting the reporting standard are used in the analysis of the data for 1951.

The data included in this report describe adoption practices as they exist in the 25 States. They do not necessarily reflect ideal or desirable standards.

ADOPTION OF CHILDREN, 1951: A Statistical Analysis

by I. Richard Perlman and Jack Wiener 1/

Adoptions have soared.

The number of children adopted each year has increased sharply in the last few years. In 1951 the number of adoption petitions filed in the United States probably reached 80,000 -- 60 percent more than in

1944. 2/ These estimates are based on reports from State public welfare agencies which transmitted adoption data to the Children's Bureau. In 1951, 33 States reported and provide the base for the estimate for that year; in 1944, 22 States reported.

There seems to be an increase in both the number of children adopted by stepparents or other relatives and the number adopted by nonrelated persons. This is suggested by a 65 percent increase in relative adoptions and an 85 percent increase in nonrelative adoptions between 1944 and 1951 for the small and perhaps unrepresentative group of 11 States for which data are available.

Among the factors accounting for the increase in adoptions is the large number of homes broken by death, divorce or desertion during and following World War II. In many cases the mothers remarried and the children were subsequently adopted by their stepfathers.

Since 1944 there has also been an increase in the number of children born out of wedlock. These represent a major source of adoptable children.

Another factor contributing to the increase in adoptions is the growing emphasis on getting children out of long-time placement in institutions and boarding homes, where there is no continuing relationship with parents or other relatives. In both of these situations, a permanent home by adoption is being stressed as the more desirable solution to the child's problem.

Adoptions in 25 States, 1951

With the rapid climb in adoptions, it becomes especially important to know more about the circumstances under which adoptions are taking place: What are the rates in different States? Who are the children being adopted? What are their ages? Their race? Their birth status? Who

1/ Program Analysis Branch, Division of Research.

2/ See "Children Acquire New Parents," Joseph L. Zarefsky, The Child 10:142-144, March 1946, for 1944 data.

place children for adoption? Definitive answers to these questions are not yet available for the entire country because many States do not collect adoption statistics. Some suggestive answers, however, can be obtained from the adoption reports for 1951 transmitted to the Children's Bureau by the 25 State departments of welfare that supplied substantially complete information. These States are distributed among all regions of the country (see table 1), and include about a third of the total child population under 21 years of age in the United States and its territories and possessions. But these 25 States are not necessarily representative of all States in the country. In fact, these States are somewhat more rural than the country as a whole, as indicated by the fact that the proportion of children living in urban areas is less here than for the United States, its territories and possessions — 49 percent as compared with 58 percent respectively. This difference in urbanization means that the rates of adoptions may also be different (see next section on adoption rates). It is also possible that the number of independent placements, the proportion of children born out of wedlock, and other facts may be underestimated in this report.

Nation-wide data are not available.

State Adoption Rates

Adoption rates vary widely among States.

There was considerable variation in adoption rates among the 25 States from which data were obtained for 1951. The following list shows the number of children for whom adoption petitions were filed per 10,000 children under 21 years of age in each State:

25 States combined..... 13.0

Arkansas.....	6.3	Minnesota.....	16.3
Connecticut.....	15.7	New Hampshire.....	14.2
Delaware.....	13.2	New Mexico.....	15.9
Florida.....	17.8	North Dakota.....	10.1
Georgia.....	6.9	Oregon.....	27.6
Hawaii.....	29.6	Puerto Rico.....	0.9
Indiana.....	20.4	Rhode Island.....	15.4
Iowa.....	17.5	South Dakota.....	11.4
Kansas.....	15.1	Texas.....	14.9
Kentucky.....	5.5	Vermont.....	17.1
Louisiana.....	6.2	Virgin Islands.....	3.8
Maine.....	24.4	Virginia.....	11.0
		Wisconsin.....	12.1

The adoption rate for all 25 States combined was 13.0 per 10,000 children under 21 years of age. For individual States (excluding the territories and possessions) the rates ranged from 5.5 in Kentucky to 27.6 in Oregon.

Adoption rates are highest in urban States.

16.4 adoption petitions per 10,000 children, whereas the 14 States with a predominantly rural child population have a combined rate of

The rates for adoption are related to the proportion of the child population living in urban places.

The 11 States with a predominantly urban child population (50 percent or more of the children living in urban areas) have a combined rate of

10.4.

The fact that child-placing agencies and agencies providing services to unmarried mothers are centered in urban areas may partly explain the higher urban rates. Many unmarried mothers who want to offer their children for adoption go to large cities for this purpose. But the low rates in rural States also raises the question whether the need for adoption services is being met in these areas.

Racial Differences

Relatively few Negro children are adopted.

Only 6 percent of the children for whom adoption petitions were filed in the 25 States under discussion were nonwhite (see table 2) whereas the nonwhite child population in these States was 14 percent. For the 5 reporting States with the highest proportion of nonwhite children (Arkansas, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Virginia), the difference was even greater -- 10 percent of the children adopted, but 29 percent of the total child population was nonwhite.

Among the factors accounting for the relatively small number of adoptions among nonwhites is the inadequacy of adoptive services for Negro children and the inability of agencies to find adoptive homes for them. In many agencies, moreover, the pressure of applicants for the adoption of white children forces concentration on services for white children at the expense of services to Negro children.

Another reason for the small number of Negro adoptions may be that many adoptable Negro children are "taken in" by relatives or friends. These children often live with families just as they would if they were adopted, although the legal process has not been consummated. There may be economic reasons why the adoption does not take place or this may be due to lack of understanding as to what the legal process means to the child and the family.

More than half the adoptions are by a relative of the child.

(48 percent) were filed by persons unrelated to the child (see table 3).

Most of the adoptions by relatives were by stepparents. There are many advantages in having a child adopted by the stepparent. Adoption confers a legal status on the parent-child relationship, entitling the child to certain rights, such as guardianship, inheritance, support, and the name and status in the family that he would have had if he had been born to both parents. For the stepparent, adoption guarantees that no one else has a claim on the child or can interfere in plans for him. However, since such adoptions deprive a child of the same rights from his natural parents, careful consideration should be given to whether the child gains or loses by adoption by a stepparent.

In all adoptions, whether by related or unrelated persons, the interests of all persons concerned should be adequately safeguarded. However, in adoptions by related persons the circumstances are usually assumed to be less hazardous than in those by unrelated persons and the same safeguards are not always required. In adoption by stepparents, the children are generally not infants; they have usually been living with one of the parents and are not being placed outside the home; their birth status is generally a socially acceptable one (born in wedlock); and the adoption process is for legal and financial reasons rather than the social protection of the child. Because of these differences between "relative" and "nonrelative" adoptions, in the remainder of this report these two types of adoption will be discussed separately wherever that seems important and practical.

Agency versus Independent Placements

Too many children are adopted without adequate safeguards.

placed by a recognized child welfare agency. Among the latter, for every two placements made by a public child-placing agency, there were three made by a voluntary agency. In the remaining 42 percent of the

Although adoption is ordinarily considered the process by which a child becomes a member of a family to which he is unrelated, a large proportion (52 percent) of all adoption petitions in the 25 States reporting in 1951 were filed by stepparents or other relatives, such as aunts, uncles, grandparents, etc. The remainder

adoptions no placement was involved, the child being adopted by persons, usually relatives, in whose home he had always lived or by stepparents with the child coming into the home through the marriage of his natural parent to the petitioner (see table 4).

Independent placements are especially frequent in adoptions by unrelated persons. In nearly half of these, the children were placed into the adoptive home independently. (See chart.) This large group of children,

Almost half the children adopted by nonrelatives are placed independently. many of whom were very young and many of whom were born out of wedlock, were therefore without the safeguards that accompany placement by a social agency. Fortunately, many independent placements turn out satisfactorily. But they are fraught with danger.

There is no assurance that a careful study has been made of the child's physical condition, family background, or intellectual potentialities. The adoptive parents may not be certain that the child is legally available for adoption or that they are secure against claims from the natural parents who may change their minds about the child upon more deliberate consideration. The child has less protection against being placed in the home of parents who are unfit to rear him. And he may have been unnecessarily separated from his own parents when proper help and guidance could have kept the family together.

Independent placements are relatively fewer.

1951, the percent had dropped to 51. This improvement in adoption placements, although not large, may indicate an increased awareness of the importance of having adoption proceedings carried out under the guidance of an authorized agency.

Age at Adoption

Most children are young when adopted.

child at the time the petition was filed. For many children who were placed in adoptive homes, the placement occurred considerably before the time of the petition.

The average (median) age of the children for whom adoption petitions were filed in the 25 States reporting in 1951 was 3.3 years. A large proportion of the children (two-fifths) were under two years. (See table 5.) These figures refer to the age of the

The children adopted by nonrelatives were younger on the average than those adopted by relatives. Of those adopted by nonrelatives, two-thirds were under two years of age at the time the petition was filed. In contrast, only about one-tenth of the children petitioned for by related persons were under two, as shown in the following table:

<u>Petitions filed by: --</u>		
<u>Age at time of petition</u>	<u>Relatives</u>	<u>Nonrelatives</u>
Total - number reported....	11,375	10,318
Total - percent.....	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Under 6 months.....	3	25
6 months, under 2 years.....	8	41
2 years, under 6 years.....	38	22
6 years, under 14 years.....	40	10
14 years, under 21 years.....	11	2

The difference in the ages of the children adopted by relatives and those adopted by nonrelatives reflects the different circumstances under which these two types of adoption occur.

Most relative adoptions are by stepparents and children do not usually acquire stepparents at a very early age. This, therefore, accounts for the fact that only a small proportion of the children adopted by relatives are under 2 years.

In nonrelative adoptions, the children are more likely to be very young. This is partly because it is easier for social agencies to find homes for younger children than for older ones. Many adoptive parents consider older children "undesirable" merely because of their age. Social workers, however, are of the opinion that many older children are adoptable and would fit into a family in a way that would be satisfying to themselves and to the adoptive parents.

Also, in nonrelative adoptions, many children are placed independently. In such cases, the children are even younger than those placed through

social agencies. This is shown by the following table on the age of the child at the time of placement:

Placement made: --

<u>Age at time of placement</u>	<u>By agencies</u>	<u>Independently</u>
Total - number reported..	5,015	5,899
Total - percent.....	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Under 1 month of age.....	11	51
1 month, under 3 months.....	15	8
3 months, under 6 months....	19	6
6 months, under 1 year.....	22	6
1 year, under 6 years.....	26	21
6 years, and over.....	7	8

Half the children placed independently are under one month of age.

In independent placements, more than half of the children were under one month of age at the time of placement, which means that in a large number of instances the children were placed directly from the hospital or shortly thereafter.

In contrast, agency placements tended to occur at a somewhat later age, with only 11 percent of the children placed under one month of age.

This difference is attributable to the fact that agencies make studies of the adoptive parents, the natural parents, and the child and try to make sure that legal requirements regarding the surrender of the child are met prior to placing the child. Such procedures are not usually followed in independent placements.

Birth Status

Half the adopted children are born out of wedlock.

The children for whom adoption petitions were filed in the 25 States reporting completely in 1951 were almost equally divided between those born out of wedlock and those born in wedlock (see table 7). As indicated below, nonrelatives were the petitioners for most (69 percent) of the adoptive children born out of wedlock. In contrast, relatives filed

petitions for most (75 percent) of the adoptive children born in wedlock:

Petitions filed by: --

	<u>Total</u>		<u>Relatives</u>		<u>Non- relatives</u>	
	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>%</u>
Born out of wedlock.....	10,336	100	3,224	31	7,112	69
Born in wedlock.....	10,407	100	7,772	75	2,635	25

Children born out of wedlock and not adopted by relatives are the ones most vulnerable to "black" and "gray" market adoption practices. The unmarried mother, often young (2 out of every 5 unmarried mothers are teenagers), is likely to find it hard to provide for her baby. Her earning capacity is usually limited; often her parents or relatives are unable or unwilling to help her care for the child; and she finds it difficult to face the social stigma attached to unmarried parenthood. These circumstances, coupled with the heavy demand from prospective parents for an adoptable child, often lead to hasty, and perhaps ill-considered, negotiations. With a considerable increase in the number of children born out of wedlock in this country — from 87,900 in 1938 to 133,200 in 1949 — it is more important than ever to provide services for unmarried mothers and their children in order to cope with the dangers of hasty placement.

Adopted children born in wedlock are mostly from broken homes.

Most adoptive children born in wedlock come from homes broken by divorce, desertion or separation. This is true for those adopted by relatives as well as for those adopted by nonrelatives, as shown in the following table:

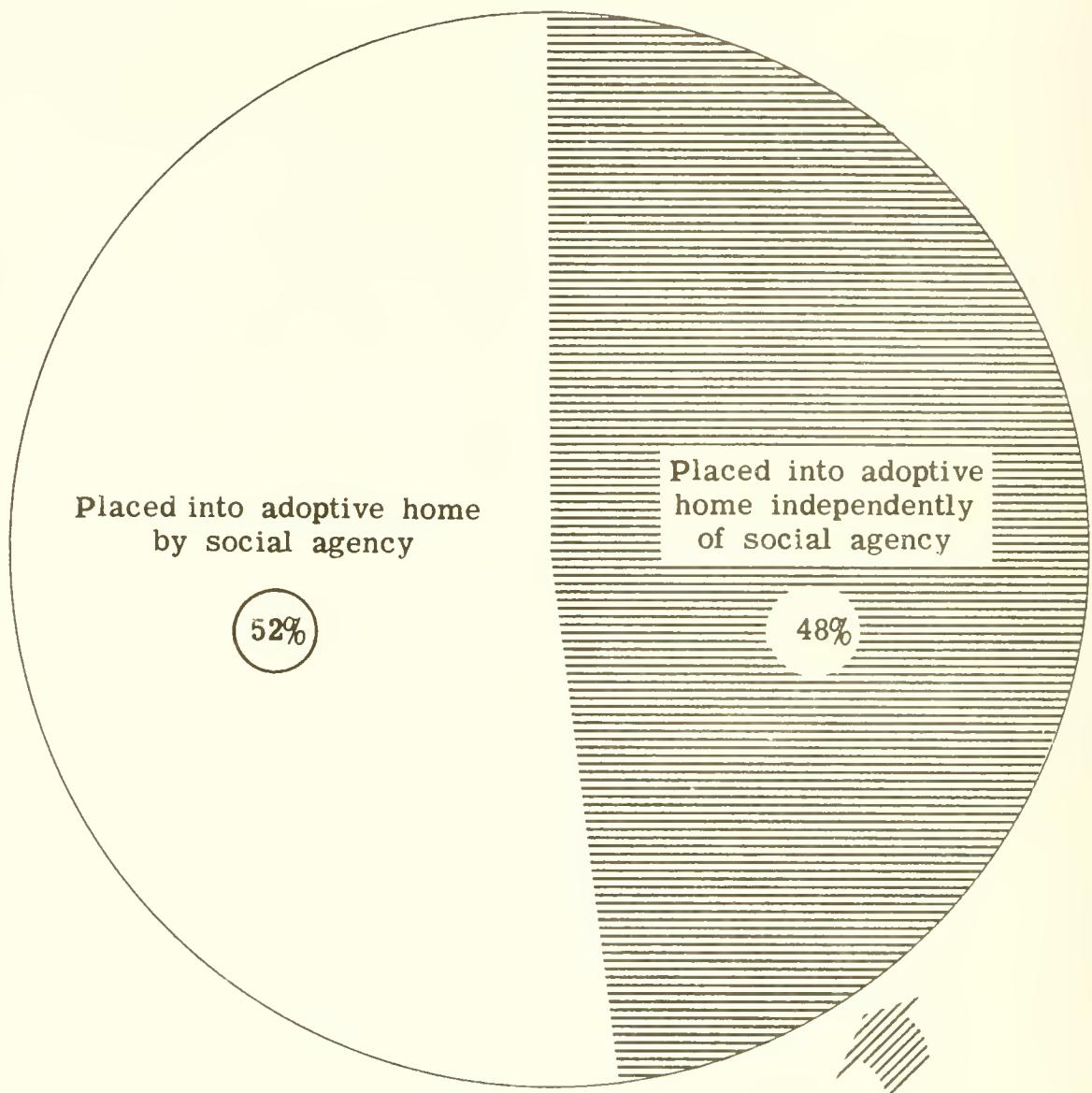
Petitions filed by: --

<u>Adopted children born in wedlock</u>	<u>Relatives</u>	<u>Nonrelatives</u>
Total - number reported.....	7,772	2,635
Total - percent.....	<u>100</u>	<u>100</u>
Both parents dead.....	2	3
One parent dead.....	19	15
Both parents living and together.....	4	25
Both parents living, marriage broken.....	70	46
Other and not reported...	5	11

Some children are adopted by non-relatives even though parents are living together.

The table also shows that a considerable proportion of the children born in wedlock and adopted by non-relatives had parents who were still living together. The material presented in this study does not show why this happens -- why parents who are not separated give up their children permanently. Perhaps these parents had more children than they felt they could support; perhaps one or both of them were ill; perhaps the parents had married shortly before or after the birth of the child and could not face the social disapproval of the situation. Whatever the reason, these are situations where the services of a social worker are needed to make sure that adoption takes place only when it is the best solution for the child and the parents.

Children Adopted By Nonrelatives



This group especially
vulnerable to black or
gray market practices

Table 1.— NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS WERE FILED
IN 33 STATES, 1951 a/

State and reporting coverage <u>b/</u>	Number of adoption petitions filed	State and reporting coverage <u>b/</u>	Number of adoption petitions filed
Complete reports (25 States):		Incomplete reports (8 States):	
Total.....	<u>25,294</u>	Total.....	<u>11,438</u>
Arkansas.....	499	California... <u>b/</u>	6,440
Connecticut.....	982	District of Columbia.....	261
Delaware.....	141	Massachusetts.....	1,830
Florida... <u>c/</u>	1,690	Montana.....	316
Georgia.....	996	Nevada.....	140
Hawaii.....	627	Utah.....	449
Indiana.....	2,810	Washington.....	1,611
Iowa.....	1,645	West Virginia.....	391
Kansas.....	1,200		
Kentucky.....	665		
Louisiana.....	683		
Maine.....	823		
Minnesota.....	1,743		
New Hampshire.....	257		
New Mexico.....	486		
North Dakota.....	255		
Oregon.....	1,434		
Puerto Rico.....	103		
Rhode Island.....	392		
South Dakota.....	286		
Texas.....	4,432		
Vermont.....	240		
Virgin Islands.....	5		
Virginia.....	1,429		
Wisconsin... <u>d/</u>	1,471		

a/ Report period is for calendar year ending December 31, 1951 with following exceptions: Conn., La., Minn., N. Dak., and R.I. reported for year ending June 30, 1951 and Texas for year ending August 31, 1951.

b/ States with "complete reports" are those whose reports include data for 90 percent or more of the children for whom adoption petitions were filed. California is listed under "incomplete reports" because data on characteristics of the children were unavailable for more than a third of the children for whom petitions were filed. This would have biased the analysis of these data if included with complete reporting States.

c/ Report based on all children placed by licensed child-placing agencies for whom a petition was filed during 1951, and all children placed independently, for whom the investigation of the petition was completed in 1951.

d/ Report based on adoptions completed rather than petitions filed.

Table 2.— RACE OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS WERE FILED,
IN 25 STATES REPORTING COMPLETELY, 1951 a/

State	Total	White	Negro	Other	Race not reported
Total					
Number.....	25,294	22,570	940	529	1,255
Percent b/.	100	94	4	2	-
Arkansas.....	499	462	37	-	-
Connecticut.....	982	933	32	6	11
Delaware.....	141	110	3	1	27
Florida.....	1,690	1,549	135	6	-
Georgia.....	996	869	99	-	28
Hawaii.....	627	149	5	426	47
Indiana.....	2,810	2,480	88	4	238
Iowa.....	1,645	1,622	20	3	-
Kansas.....	1,200	1,155	37	8	-
Kentucky.....	665	645	19	1	-
Louisiana.....	683	628	55	-	-
Maine.....	823	822	-	1	-
Minnesota.....	1,743	1,191	8	13	531
New Hampshire...	257	240	-	1	16
New Mexico.....	486	474	6	5	1
North Dakota....	255	241	-	5	9
Oregon.....	1,434	1,402	7	18	7
Puerto Rico.....	103	91	12	-	-
Rhode Island....	392	376	14	-	2
South Dakota....	286	266	1	11	8
Texas.....	4,432	4,006	161	3	262
Vermont.....	240	237	-	-	3
Virgin Islands..	5	1	4	-	-
Virginia.....	1,429	1,180	184	-	65
Wisconsin.....	1,471	1,441	13	17	-

a/ See footnotes a-d, table 1.

b/ Base used for calculating percents is the total excluding those for whom race was not reported.

Table 3.— RELATION OF PETITIONERS TO CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS
WERE FILED, IN 25 STATES REPORTING COMPLETELY, 1951 ^{a/}

State	Total	Relation of petitioners to children				Relation not reported
		Own parent	Step- parent	Other relative	Not related	
Total						
Number.....	25,294	220	8,563	2,683	10,353	3,1475
Percent.. ^{b/}	100	1	39	12	48	-
Arkansas.....	499	6	150	71	271	1
Connecticut....	982	15	369	74	504	20
Delaware.....	141	1	50	17	46	27
Florida.....	1,690	11	494	206	699	280
Georgia.....	996	6	242	160	556	32
Hawaii.....	627	18	277	104	212	16
Indiana.....	2,810	41	970	332	1,212	255
Iowa.....	1,645	2	635	155	828	25
Kansas.....	1,200	10	487	119	583	1
Kentucky.....	665	1	119	140	394	11
Louisiana.....	683	-	188	73	420	2
Maine.....	823	19	375	94	334	1
Minnesota.....	1,743	-	590	122	919	112
New Hampshire..	257	5	56	42	140	14
New Mexico.....	486	-	150	89	242	5
North Dakota...	255	-	111	20	121	3
Oregon.....	1,434	20	608	137	666	3
Puerto Rico....	103	5	9	17	72	-
Rhode Island...	392	16	228	42	105	1
South Dakota...	286	2	90	23	170	1
Texas.....	4,432	20	1,352	343	106	2,611
Vermont.....	240	3	70	35	131	1
Virgin Islands.	5	-	3	1	1	-
Virginia.....	1,429	18	387	165	808	51
Wisconsin.....	1,471	1	553	102	813	2

^{a/} See footnotes a-d, table 1.

^{b/} Base used for calculating percents is the total excluding those for whom relation of petitioner was not reported.

Table 4.— TYPE OF PLACEMENT FOR CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS WERE
FILED, IN 25 STATES REPORTING COMPLETELY, 1951 ^{a/}

State	Total	Type of placement				No placement made	Type of placement not reported		
		Agency		Independent					
		Public	Private	By parents or other relatives	By others				
Total									
Number.....	25,294	2,349	3,827	4,071	2,870	9,380	2,797		
Percent ^{b/}	100	10	17	18	13	42	-		
Arkansas.....	499	131	-	89	58	221	-		
Connecticut.....	982	116	237	99	113	396	21		
Delaware.....	141	2	-	36	23	53	27		
Florida.....	1,690	-	280	241	458	711	-		
Georgia.....	996	125	73	396	121	249	32		
Hawaii.....	627	74	16	180	43	305	9		
Indiana.....	2,810	553	177	485	136	1,221	238		
Iowa.....	1,645	77	361	-	490	717	-		
Kansas.....	1,200	25	111	245	250	567	2		
Kentucky.....	665	80	111	154	52	254	14		
Louisiana.....	683	38	157	-	225	261	2		
Maine.....	823	57	59	-	-	-	707		
Minnesota.....	1,743	167	706	132	80	581	77		
New Hampshire..	257	52	43	95	13	11	43		
New Mexico.....	486	43	20	177	84	154	8		
North Dakota...	255	-	99	33	6	111	6		
Oregon.....	1,434	-	217	69	379	765	4		
Puerto Rico....	103	10	1	71	5	16	-		
Rhode Island...	392	33	54	51	11	242	1		
South Dakota...	286	61	22	59	49	94	1		
Texas.....	4,432	245	533	842	45	1,426	1,341		
Vermont.....	240	31	66	54	12	67	10		
Virgin Islands.	5	5	-	-	-	-	-		
Virginia.....	1,429	229	161	369	206	401	63		
Wisconsin.....	1,471	195	323	194	11	557	191		

^{a/} See footnotes a-d, table 1.

^{b/} Base used for calculating percents is the total excluding those for whom type of placement was not reported.

Table 5.— AGE AT TIME OF PETITION OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS

WERE FILED, IN 25 STATES REPORTING COMPLETELY, 1951 ^{a/}

State	Total	Under 6 months	6 months under 2 years	2 years under 6 years	6 years under 14 years	14 years and over	Age not reported
Total							
Number.....	25,294	3,759	6,121	7,191	5,892	1,567	764
Percent ^{b/} ..	100	15	25	29	24	7	-
Arkansas.....	499	73	152	135	106	33	-
Connecticut.....	982	101	220	370	234	48	9
Delaware.....	141	25	18	41	19	11	27
Florida.....	1,690	428	205	369	323	85	280
Georgia.....	996	214	261	265	180	37	39
Hawaii.....	627	93	102	206	178	44	4
Indiana.....	2,810	318	587	763	669	234	239
Iowa.....	1,645	213	481	488	354	106	3
Kansas.....	1,200	326	155	348	297	72	2
Kentucky.....	665	79	227	170	154	31	4
Louisiana.....	683	30	244	217	142	24	26
Maine.....	823	152	129	309	181	52	-
Minnesota.....	1,743	48	643	524	393	92	43
New Hampshire...	257	34	81	71	55	12	4
New Mexico.....	486	132	84	120	117	30	3
North Dakota....	255	9	75	88	61	20	2
Oregon.....	1,434	306	271	370	384	98	5
Puerto Rico.....	103	11	29	25	22	15	1
Rhode Island....	392	20	71	147	114	38	2
South Dakota....	286	6	125	66	69	19	1
Texas.....	4,432	866	1,077	1,047	1,133	257	52
Vermont.....	240	13	57	90	61	14	5
Virgin Islands..	5	-	-	1	3	1	-
Virginia.....	1,429	249	345	464	285	75	11
Wisconsin.....	1,471	13	482	497	358	119	2

^{a/} See footnotes a-d, table 1.^{b/} Base used for calculating percents is the total excluding those for whom age was not reported.

Table 6.— AGE AT TIME OF PLACEMENT OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS WERE FILED,

IN 25 STATES REPORTING COMPLETELY, 1951 a/

State	Total	Under 1 month	1 month under 3 months	3 months under 6 months	6 months under 1 year	1 year under 6 years	6 years under 12 years	12 years and over	No placement made	Age not reported
Total Number... Percent b/	25,294 100	4,255 35	1,315 11	1,287 11	1,513 12	2,746 23	794 7	124 1	9,380 -	3,880 -
Ark.....	499	61	11	6	93	91	16	-	221	-
Conn.....	982	113	26	80	139	179	24	4	396	21
Del.....	141	28	8	5	2	14	3	1	53	27
Fla.....	1,690	462	39	35	32	107	20	4	711	280
Ga.....	996	245	43	66	117	180	34	11	249	51
Hawaii...	627	140	26	23	36	47	10	4	305	36
Ind.....	2,810	324	252	123	114	356	143	15	1,221	262
Iowa.....	1,645	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	717	928
Kans.....	1,200	299	36	50	58	121	48	8	567	13
Ky.....	665	69	75	57	56	108	30	-	254	16
La.....	683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	261	422
Maine....	823	6	7	25	38	36	3	1	-	707
Minn.....	1,743	113	277	221	132	276	79	8	581	56
N. H.....	257	45	6	22	29	40	19	1	11	84
N. M.....	486	158	29	16	25	60	25	5	154	14
N. Dak...	255	20	38	43	18	12	7	3	111	3
Orsg.....	1,434	297	72	58	80	102	44	4	765	12
P. R.....	103	14	17	16	7	24	5	2	16	2
R. I.....	392	25	8	19	30	51	12	4	242	1
S. Dak...	286	51	21	17	36	37	15	2	94	13
Tex.....	4,432	1,370	144	119	139	418	166	27	1,426	623
Vt.....	240	12	11	37	34	50	13	3	67	13
V. I.....	5	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-
Va.....	1,429	271	88	117	157	248	34	12	401	101
Wisc.....	1,471	132	81	132	141	188	41	4	557	195

a/ See footnotes a-d, table 1.

b/ Base used for calculating percents is the total excluding those for whom no placement was made, and age was not reported.

Table 7.-- BIRTH STATUS OF CHILDREN FOR WHOM ADOPTION PETITIONS WERE FILED,

IN 25 STATES REPORTING COMPLETELY, 1951 a/

State	Total	Born out of wedlock			Total	Born in wedlock				Birth status not reported
		Total	To unmarried women	To married women		Both parents living and together	Both parents living, marriage broken	One or both parents dead	Other and not reported	
Total Number... Percent d/	25,294 100	b/11,537 51	9,285	1,065	11,305 49	1,039	6,936	c/ 2,260 1,070	2,451	
Ark.....	499	269	268	1	229	30	145	54	-	
Conn.....	982	646	515	131	314	22	197	88	7	22
Del.....	141	67	58	9	47	5	30	12	-	21
Fla.....	1,690	670	524	146	729	63	524	136	6	29
Ga.....	996	524	422	102	441	46	279	88	28	33
Hawaii....	627	340	309	31	284	69	170	43	2	
Ind.....	2,810	1,105	928	177	1,452	164	982	276	30	25
Iowa.....	1,645	752	704	48	870	117	575	156	22	21
Kans.....	1,200	541	481	60	658	61	462	126	9	
Kentucky..	665	383	355	28	260	32	154	73	1	21
La.....	683	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	68
Maine....	823	443	423	20	371	44	261	63	3	
Minn.....	1,743	1,040	b/	b/	667	19	368	121	159	30
N. H.....	257	165	148	17	55	15	23	17	-	3
N. M.....	486	226	201	25	254	37	152	64	1	
N. Dak....	255	147	b/	b/	103	-	-	-	103	
Oreg.....	1,434	593	533	60	811	98	565	138	10	30
P. R.....	103	59	55	4	44	11	8	25	-	
R. I.....	392	205	180	25	182	12	138	32	-	
S. Dak....	286	149	145	4	136	17	77	42	-	
Tex.....	4,432	1,366	1,343	23	2,211	94	1,231	471	415	851
Vt.....	240	154	135	19	81	4	58	17	2	
V. I.....	5	3	3	-	2	1	-	1	-	
Va.....	1,429	846	726	120	496	42	326	114	14	8
Wisc.....	1,471	844	849	15	608	36	211	103	258	10

a/ See footnotes a-d, table 1.

b/ Total includes 1,040 children in Minnesota, and 147 in North Dakota for whom information is not available on whether the births out of wedlock were to married or unmarried women.

c/ Of the 2,260, only 207 had both parents dead.

d/ Base used for calculating percents is the total excluding those for whom birth status was not reported.

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4-7317.31a P-104
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 15

MAIN CAUSES OF
INFANT, CHILDHOOD
AND MATERNAL
MORTALITY
1939-1949

in terms of the sixth revision
of the international lists

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MAIN CAUSES OF INFANT, CHILDHOOD AND MATERNAL MORTALITY, 1939-49,

in Terms of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists 1/

The International Lists

A new series of statistics on the causes of death began with the year 1949. Some features of the new series were unprecedented in the history of United States vital statistics.

During the decade 1939-48 the Fifth Revision 2/ of the International Lists was used for coding the causes of death. The differences between that Revision and the earlier Revisions were small.

The Sixth Revision 3/, which is being used for the decade 1949-58, was new in respect to the procedure used for selecting the underlying cause of death and in respect to various features of the classification itself. Since no data in this report are for a year earlier than 1939, it is convenient to use the terms "old" and "new", respectively, for the Fifth and Sixth Revisions, as well as for the classification procedures and statistics based on those Revisions.

Death certificates provide for reporting more than one cause of death, and the physician who completes the medical parts of the certificate reports two or more causes for the majority of deaths. Under the old procedure, the selection of the cause used in tabulations was not made by the physician but was made later in accordance with rules which set a certain priority for each cause in relation to all others. The physician set down whatever causes of death were significant in each given case, but did not attempt to decide which was the underlying cause.

1/ Report prepared by Bronson Price and Eleanor P. Hunt, Division of Research. This report supplements one of the previous reports in the Children's Bureau Statistical Series (No. 9, "Charts on Infant, Childhood and Maternal Mortality, 1949") and replaces another (No. 6, "Changes in Infant, Childhood and Maternal Mortality Over the Decade 1939-1948"). The portions of the charts in the present report representing 1949 data differ slightly from the charts on 1949 data in report No. 9, owing to the fact that the reports concern different problems and a limited amount of information is available on comparability of the two Revisions of the International Lists.

2/ "Manual of the International List of Causes of Death (Fifth Revision), and Joint Causes of Death." Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, 1940.

3/ "Manual of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death." World Health Organization, Geneva, Switzerland, 1948 (Volume 1), and 1949 (Volume 2, Alphabetical Index).

Under the new procedure the physician is responsible for deciding, at the time he fills out the death certificate, the underlying cause to be used in tabulations. If the medical certification is properly completed, the physician's judgment is ordinarily accepted for tabulating purposes. The most important exception from the viewpoint of this report is the case where the physician states both immaturity (premature birth) and some additional condition as causes of an infant's death. The new procedure for classifying cases of this kind, which will be discussed below in connection with infant mortality, is so different from the old procedure that the new series of statistics has no counterpart for the old infant mortality rate from premature birth.

For other causes of death it would be possible, in theory, to make comparisons between the old and new series of statistics in either of two ways. One way would be to adjust the new series to the old, which would mean interpreting the new data in the old terms. If this were done the advantages of the new series would be lost. It would also mean that the data to be used for 1949 or any later year would not be final figures, but only estimates made by adjusting the actual data to the old terms.

The other way of making comparisons is to adjust the old series to the new. This requires changing the figures that were published for 1948 and earlier years; that is, it requires estimating what the figures would have been if the new series had been used then. This procedure, nevertheless, permits the data for 1949 and later years to be used as actually reported, thus keeping the advantages of the new series.

The second procedure is clearly preferable, and it is the one used in this report. The rates for main causes of infant, childhood and maternal mortality in the years 1939 and 1948 have been adjusted to the new series, and percentage changes between these adjusted rates and the final rates for 1949 have been computed. The tables show the data for all three years (1939, 1948, and 1949) while the charts show the changes which have occurred from 1939 to 1949.

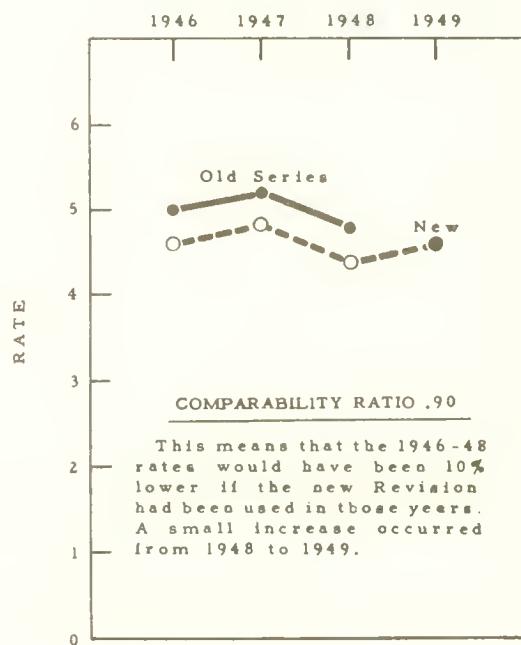
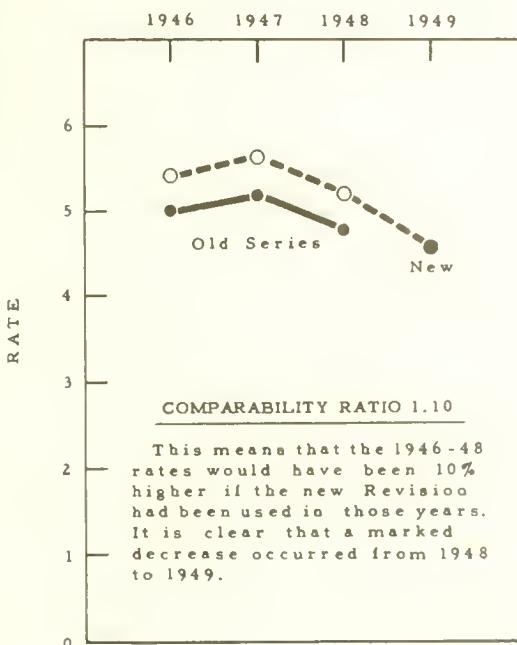
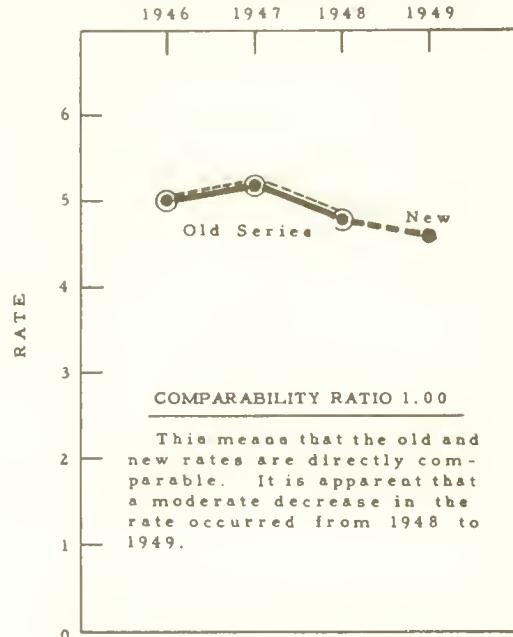
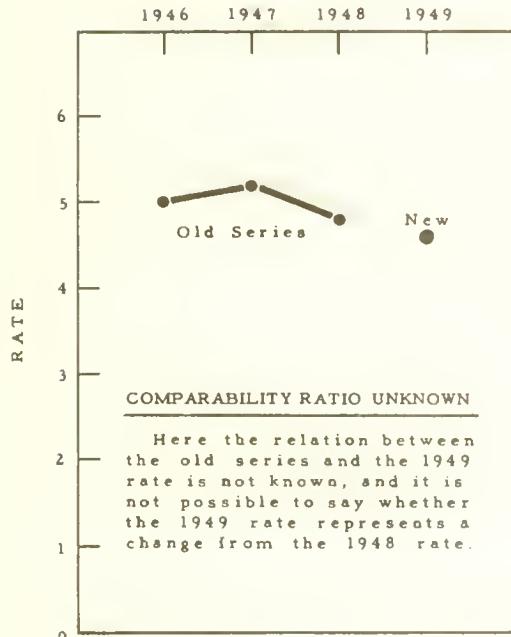
Within the total infant, childhood, or maternal rate, the rank order of the cause components differs considerably from one period of time to another. For a consistent presentation of main causes, it has seemed best to determine the main causes and their rank order from data for the year 1949.

Comparability Ratios

For most causes of death the changes introduced with the new Revision are minor enough that old and new rates can be compared through the use of "comparability ratios".

CHART A.- MEANING OF THE COMPARABILITY RATIO

Points marked \circ indicate rates in the "Old Series"
multiplied by the comparability ratio.
The other four points are in same positions in all panels.



The comparability ratio for a particular cause is simply the factor by which the old mortality rate for that cause should be multiplied before it is compared with the corresponding new rate. The comparability ratio is obtained by taking the number of deaths coded to the given cause using the new Revision, and dividing it by the number of deaths coded to that cause or a similar cause with the old Revision.

Hypothetical data are used in chart A to show how the comparability ratio determines the relationship between an old series of rates for a particular cause and the new rate for a similar cause. In all four panels of this chart, the "old series" of rates and the "new" rate are plotted in exactly the same positions (since these rates, as such, would not be affected by the comparability ratio). If the comparability ratio is 1.00, it means that no adjustment of the old rates is necessary before comparison is made with the new rate. If the comparability ratio is larger or smaller than 1.00, the old rates are increased or decreased proportionately, as indicated in the two lower panels of chart A, before comparison with the new rate is attempted.

To obtain accurate comparability ratios it is necessary to code large numbers of death certificates by both the old and new Revisions. The National Office of Vital Statistics is planning to code all deaths of the year 1950 by both Revisions. The comparability ratios to be obtained from that project will be reliable, but they will not be available for at least a year.

In the interim, the National Office of Vital Statistics has coded 10% samples of 1949 and 1950 death certificates by both Revisions, and has obtained provisional comparability ratios from these samples. 4/

So far as main causes of infant, childhood and maternal mortality are concerned, the provisional comparability ratios may be considered fairly reliable. They are used in this report to estimate 1939 and 1948 rates in terms of the new Revision, and thus to permit comparison with the rates for 1949. However, it should be noted that the estimated rates for 1939 and 1948 (as well as the percentage changes between them and 1949 rates) are only estimates, and that some of them will need to be modified when more accurate comparability ratios become available.

The provisional comparability ratios which have been used in constructing charts 1-3 are shown in the corresponding tables. When more accurate ratios become available, they should be compared with the provisional ratios and allowances should be made as necessary in the

4/ See: "The Effect of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases and Causes of Death Upon Comparability of Mortality Trends", Vital Statistics - Special Reports, Vol. 36, No. 10, available on request to the National Office of Vital Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. Also: "Vital Statistics of the United States, 1949", Part I, pages XIV-XVIII, published by the Federal Security Agency and available in large libraries.

rates estimated for 1939 and 1948. Suppose, for example, that the provisional ratio which has been used for a particular cause in this report is .91, and later information shows that .93 is a more accurate ratio. The estimated 1939 and 1948 rates shown herein for that cause should be divided by .91 and multiplied by .93. The revised estimates of 1939 and 1948 rates so obtained should then be used to recompute the percentage changes between those years and 1949.

The category numbers in the new and old International Lists are shown in the tables, for each cause or group of causes shown in the charts. The old category numbers will be needed in case the reader wishes to look up the names of the old causes which were used in setting up the comparability ratios. The reference for doing this is given in footnote 2. However, since the old names of the causes are not essential information and since all cause data in this report are given in the new terms, the old names of the causes are not included here.

Infant Mortality

Under the new procedure, certificates of infant death on which the physician has stated that immaturity (premature birth) is at least one cause of death are classified in the following manner:

1. If no other significant cause of death is given, the death is coded to "Immaturity unqualified". This is one of the conditions included in the cause group "certain diseases of early infancy".

2. If the physician states that both immaturity and some additional condition were cause of death, the coding depends on whether or not the additional cause is also in the group "certain diseases of early infancy".

a. If the additional cause is in that group, the certificate is coded to the additional cause, but a count is kept of the number of cases in which immaturity is mentioned. In effect, this means coding certificates of this kind to the combination immaturity and the additional cause.

b. If the additional cause is not in the group "certain diseases of early infancy", the certificate is coded to the additional cause, and no record is kept of the fact that immaturity is stated as one of the causes.

The last rule does not occasion much loss of information regarding immaturity as a cause of death, because the group "certain diseases of early infancy" includes most of the causes with which immaturity is

Table 1. - INFANT MORTALITY RATES FOR MAIN CAUSES: U. S., 1939, 1948 and 1949

Rates are in terms of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists. Rates for 1939 and 1948 are estimates, and are subject to change when more accurate comparability ratios become available.

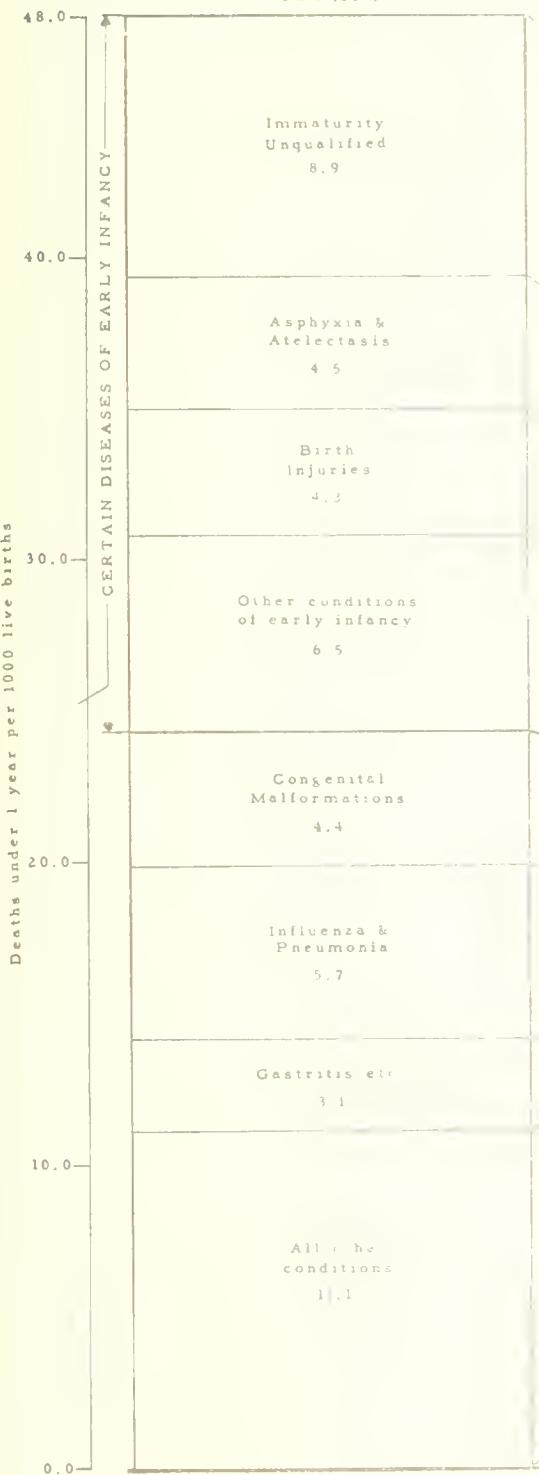
Cause (by 6th Rev.)	Category numbers		Provisional comparability ratio 1/	Rates/1,000 live births			Change (estimated)		
	6th Rev.	5th Rev.		1939 (est.)	1948 (est.)	1949 (final)	1939-48	1948-49	1939-49
All causes	---	---	---	48.0	32.0	31.3	-33%	-2%	-35%
Certain diseases of early infancy, total.....	760-76	158-61	1.05	23.7	18.4	18.0	-22%	-2%	-24%
Immaturity unqualified.....	776	159 pt.	.62	8.9	6.9	6.6	-22%	-4%	-26%
Postnatal asphyxia and asphyxia.....	762	159 pt.	---	4.5	3.9	3.7	-13%	-5%	-18%
With immaturity.....	.5	161a	.22	---	---	2.3	---	---	---
Without immaturity.....	.0	---	1.01	---	---	1.4	---	---	---
Birth injuries.....	760-1	160	.95	4.3	3.3	3.5	-23%	6%	-19%
With immaturity.....	.5	---	---	---	---	1.6	---	---	---
Without immaturity.....	.0	---	---	---	---	1.9	---	---	---
Other conditions of early infancy	763-75	---	---	6.5	4.3	4.2	-34%	-2%	-35%
With immaturity.....	.5	---	---	---	---	2.0	---	---	---
Without immaturity.....	.0	---	---	---	---	2.2	---	---	---
Congenital malformations.....	750-9	157	.95	4.4	4.2	4.1	-5%	-2%	-7%
Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn.....	480-93	33,107-9 pt.	.93	5.7	2.7	2.6	-53%	-4%	-54%
Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis, and colitis, except diarrhoea of newborn.....	543, 571-2	119 pt.	.88	3.1	1.3	1.6	-58%	23%	-48%
All other causes.....	---	---	---	11.1	5.4	5.0	-51%	-7%	-55%

1/ Based on 10% sample of 1949 and 1950 deaths under 1 year of age.

CHART I.—INFANT MORTALITY

MAIN CAUSES BY 6TH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFICATION
U.S., 1939 AND 1949

1939 (est.)



associated. Indeed, it is known that more of the cases involving immaturity are counted under the new procedure than was true under the old procedure, when "premature birth" was given priority over some causes and not over others.

However, the new classification of infant deaths was not designed to improve the counting of certificates on which immaturity is stated as a cause of death. In fact, immaturity was considered to be, at most, a secondary cause of death.

The results of the new procedure are shown in the right-hand part of chart 1, which gives the final rates for main causes of infant mortality in 1949. The block shown there as "immaturity unqualified" means that no other cause was stated on the certificates of those infant deaths, but does not necessarily mean that no other cause of death existed. If more had been known about these deaths, the block for "immaturity unqualified" would have been smaller and the shaded parts of the other three blocks in the group "certain diseases of early infancy" would have been larger. Yet the total for "certain diseases of early infancy" would have remained practically unchanged.

The total rate for "certain diseases of early infancy" is a suitable rate for use in connection with programs of care for newborns; and indeed, this rate is at least as useful for that purpose as the old rate for mortality from "premature birth" ever was. For purposes of trend data, in lieu of attempting to continue the rate for premature birth into 1949 or later years, one need simply look up, for whatever area and pre-1949 year may be concerned, the mortality rate previously published for category numbers 158-61 of the old Revision; multiplying that rate by 1.05 (as done in table 1 for the United States) gives a rate comparable to the rate for "certain diseases of early infancy" in 1949 or any later year.

It is doubtful whether a rate based on the sum of the shaded parts of chart 1 should be used. This is because the meaning of immaturity, as reported on death certificates may be changing. The new classification encourages physicians to define an immature infant as one weighing $\frac{5}{8}$ pounds (2,500 grams) or less at birth, or as one with a gestation period of less than 37 weeks. However, the extent to which this definition is being observed is not known, nor is it known how changes in the observance of the definition may be affecting the frequency of certificates with immaturity stated as a cause of death. Adequate statistics on the mortality of prematurely born infants must await the time when the mortality rates can be computed on the basis of birth weight.

The derivation and use of comparability ratios for causes within the group "certain diseases of early infancy" are complex problems. For details the reader should consult the pertinent reports of the National Office of Vital Statistics. It is sufficient to note here that although the rate for "immaturity unqualified" can be estimated for any year between 1939 and 1948 (by taking 62% of the rate for "premature birth" in the given year), it is not feasible to estimate the "with immaturity"

components of other rates in the group "certain diseases of early infancy" for years before 1949. 5

In table 1, it may be noted also that the 1939 rates for the four components of "certain diseases of early infancy" add to somewhat more than the total rate shown for that group. The same is true for the 1948 rates. This happens because the total rate for "certain diseases of early infancy" has been estimated independently of the component parts. Since adjustments to make the parts equal the total rate would increase rather than decrease the errors involved in the estimates no adjustments have been made, and percent changes have been computed from the figures as they stand. However, for purposes of charting the 1939 rates in the left-hand part of chart 1, the four components of "certain diseases of early infancy" have been slightly reduced, though the rates stated in the chart are the same as the rates given in the table.

Childhood Mortality

Of the various percentage changes shown in the middle portion of chart 2, the most certain are those for accidents (-21%), influenza and pneumonia (-64%), and tuberculosis (-57%).

The meaning of the percentage increases shown for malignant neoplasms and congenital malformations is uncertain. Although a small part of these increases might be real, the greater part of the apparent rises is probably due to more frequent autopsies and improved diagnoses of these causes of death.

The large percentage increase shown in the rate for poliomyelitis arises from the fact that the year 1939 happened to be one of the "low" years for this rate, while in 1929 the rate reached a high point in the decade.

Although the chart shows certain rates for diseases of the heart and rheumatic fever, the differential diagnosis of these causes is known to be difficult in the childhood age range. Where possible, therefore,

5/ "Infant Mortality from 45 Selected Causes by Age, Place and Sex: United States, 1949," Vital Statistics - Special Reports, Vol. 36, No. 17, available from the National Office of Vital Statistics, Washington, D. C. This publication includes estimated infant mortality rates for detailed causes in each year between 1939 and 1948, as well as provisional comparability ratios for more detailed causes than those shown in the present report. Similar information is given on pages XVI-XVIII and ALVII-Lif of "Vital Statistics of the United States, 1949" Part I published by the Federal Security Agency.

Table 2. - CHILDHOOD MORTALITY RATES FOR MAIN CAUSES: U. S., 1939, 1948 and 1949

Rates are in terms of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists. Rates for 1939 and 1948 are estimates, and are subject to change when more accurate comparability ratios become available.

Cause (by 6th Rev.)	Category numbers		Provisional comparability ratio $\frac{1}{1}$	Rates/100,000 children aged 1-14 years			Change (estimated)		
	6th Rev.	5th Rev.		1939 (est.)	1948 (est.)	1949 (final)	1939-48	1948-49	1939-49
All causes	---	---	---	165.9	97.1	92.6	-41%	-5%	-44%
Accidents	800-962	169-95	1.00	34.5	30.1	27.7	-13%	-8%	-20%
Motor-vehicle accidents	810-35	170	1.00	10.9	10.6	9.7	-3%	-9%	-11%
Other accidents	800-2	169,171-95	1.00	23.6	19.5	17.9	-17%	-8%	-24%
Influenza and pneumonia	480-93	33,107-9	0.89 2/	24.3	20.4	8.7	-61%	-7%	-64%
Malignant neoplasms	140-205	40,55,74	1.00	5.6	7.1	7.7	427%	48%	438%
Leukemias	204	74	1.00	2.3	3.2	3.6	439%	41.3%	457%
Other malignant neoplasms	140-203,205	45-55	1.00	3.0	3.9	4.1	418%	45%	424%
Congenital malformations	750-9	157	0.92 3/	3.9	5.0	5.6	438%	44%	441%
Tuberculosis, all forms	001-19	13-22	1.00	8.7	3.7	3.5	-54%	-5%	-57%
Poliomyelitis	080	36	1.00	1.3	2.8	3.5	4115%	425%	416%
Diseases of the heart and rheumatic fever	400-2,410-43	58,90-5	---	9.1	4.0	3.8	-56%	-5%	-58%
Diseases of the heart	410-43	90-5	0.77 4/	5.6	2.0	2.0	-57%	-17%	-61%
Rheumatic fever	400-2	58	1.60 4/	3.5	1.6	1.8	-54%	3.3%	-49%
All other causes	---	---	---	79.1	34.6	32.1	-56%	-1%	-59%

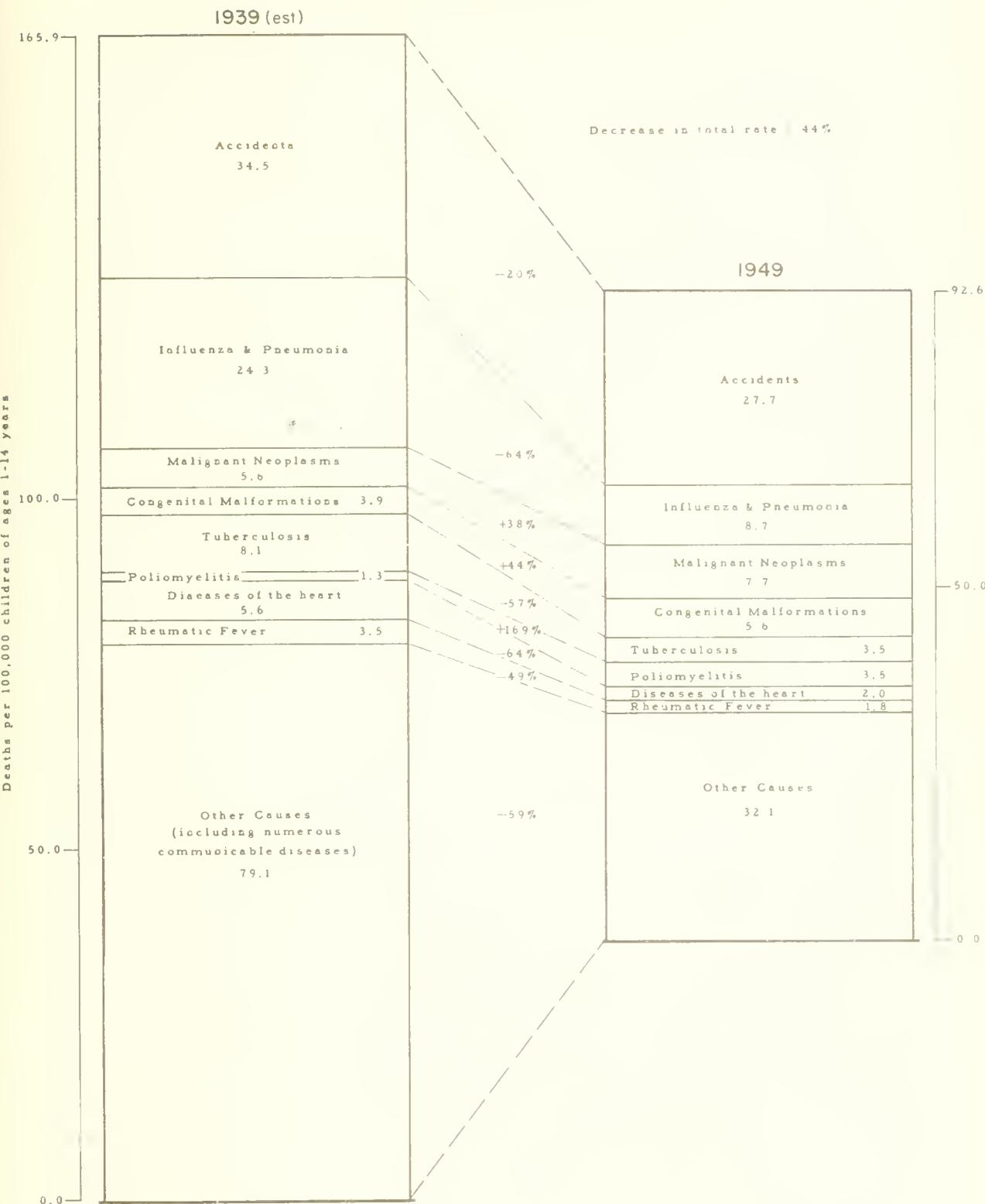
1/ Ratios of 1.00 are based on 10% sample of 1949 and 1950 deaths of all ages; values falling between .97 and 1.03 have been taken as 1.00 because small departures from that value are not likely to be meaningful so far as the age range 1-14 years is concerned.

2/ Based on 10% sample of 1950 deaths of all ages.

3/ Based on 10% sample of 1951 deaths of ages 1-14 years.

CHART 2.— CHILDHOOD MORTALITY

MAIN CAUSES BY 6TH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LISTS
U.S., 1939 AND 1949



it is best to use the total rate for these two causes taken together. As shown in table 2, this total rate decreased 58% from 1939 to 1949.

The provisional comparability ratios available from the 10% sample are not accurate enough to complete chart 2 for further causes of childhood death, which include a large number of specific diseases. However, it may be said that the greater part of the decrease of 59% shown in the chart for "other causes" of childhood mortality is due to reductions in deaths from the more communicable diseases. These include measles, meningococcal infections, diphtheria, dysentery, whooping cough and scarlet fever, in that order of importance in childhood deaths of the year 1949.

Maternal Mortality

Unlike the total infant or total childhood mortality rate, the total rate for maternal causes is not based on or limited to an age group. For that reason, not only the component parts of the maternal mortality rate, but also the total maternal rate, has been affected by the new Revision.

The provisional comparability ratio for the total maternal mortality rate is .91. In effect, this means that of all maternal deaths as coded by the rules of the old Revision, physicians now judge that a condition concerned with pregnancy, delivery or the puerperium was the underlying cause of death in 91% of the cases. In the other 9%, conditions associated with pregnancy, childbirth or the puerperium may have been contributing factors, but are not judged to be underlying causes of death.

When percentage changes are computed from data adjusted to the new Revision (chart 3 and table 3) it is found that the total maternal rate decreased 75% from 1939 to 1949, and 15% from 1948 to 1949.

The data available on trends of the component parts of the maternal mortality rate are much less certain than the data on trends of infant or childhood mortality components. (The total number of maternal deaths in 1949 was 3,216, as compared with 111,531 infant deaths and 34,404 childhood deaths; it is thus obvious that the provisional comparability ratios from the 10% sample are relatively unreliable for components of the maternal rate). However, from the provisional ratios so far available it appears that decreases over the past decade were greatest (70 to 85%) for maternal deaths from sepsis and abortion, and least (about 65%) for deaths from hemorrhage and ectopic pregnancy. This is about as much as can safely be said regarding trends in the components of the maternal mortality rate. Little reliance should be placed in the percentages shown in table 3 until the provisional comparability ratios can be checked against the ratios obtained from complete coding of 1950 deaths by both Revisions.

CHART 3.- MATERNAL MORTALITY

MAIN CAUSES BY 6TH REVISION OF THE INTERNATIONAL LISTS
U.S., 1939 AND 1949

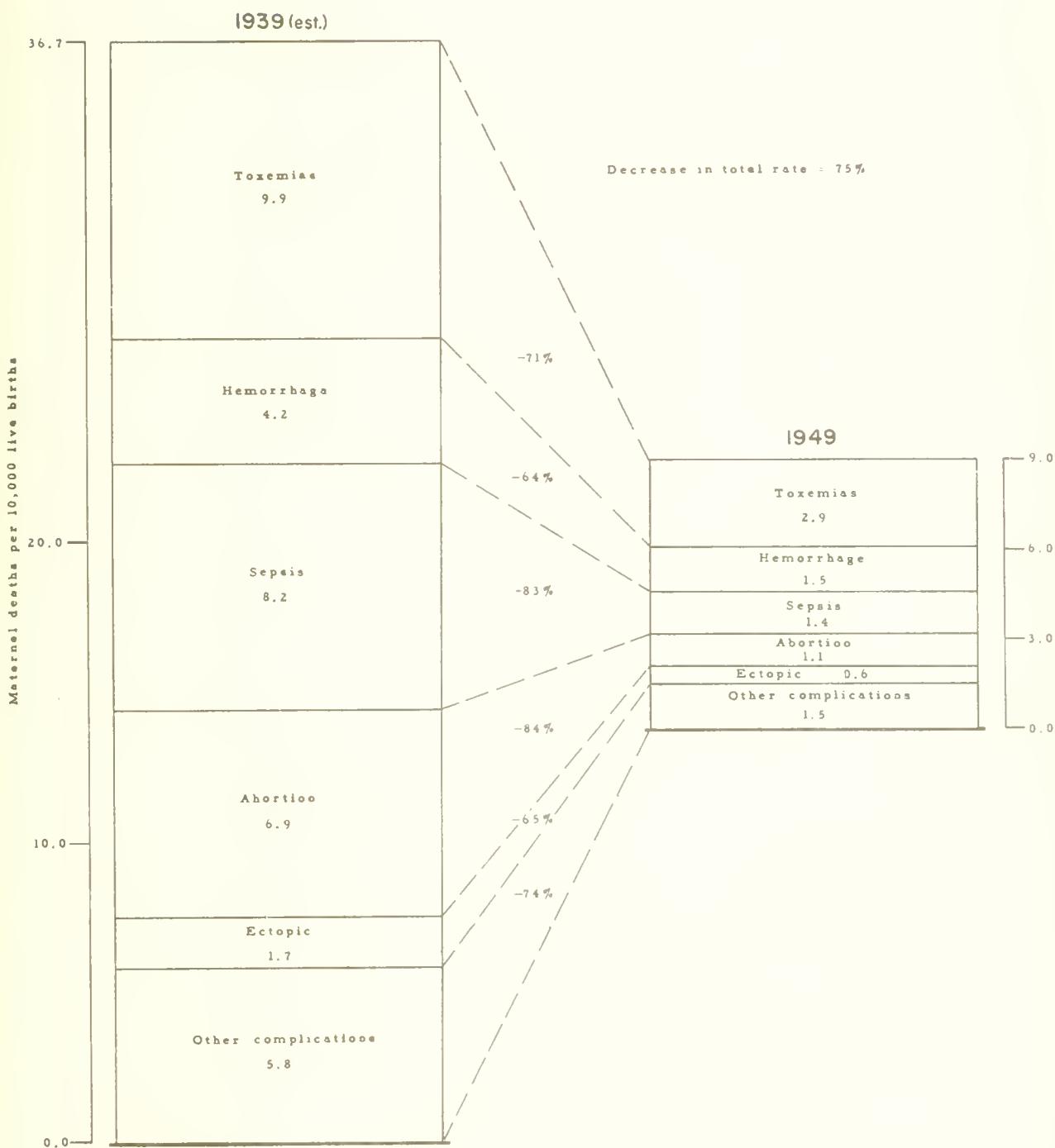


Table 3. - MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES FOR MAIN CAUSES: U. S., 1939, 1948 and 1949

Rates are in terms of the Sixth Revision of the International Lists. Rates for 1939 and 1948 are estimates, and are subject to change when more accurate comparability ratios become available.

Cause (by 6th Rev.)	Category numbers	Provisional comparability ratio	Rates/10,000 live births			Change (estimated)
			1939 (est.)	1948 (est.)	1949 (final)	
All maternal causes	640-89	.91 1/	36.7	10.6	9.0	-75%
Toxemias (except abortion with toxemia).....	642, 685-6	144,148	1.05	9.9	3.3	-71%
Hemorrhage.....	643-4, 670-2	143,146	.87	4.2	1.9	-61%
Sepsis (except abortion with sepsis).....	640-1, 681-2, 684	145a,147	.72	8.2	1.8	-83%
Abortion (including abortion with toxemia or sepsis).....	650-2	140-1	.87 1/	6.9	1.2	-84%
Ectopic pregnancy.....	645	142	1.00	1.7	0.7	-65%
Other complications.....	646-8, 660, 673-8, 680, 683, 687-9	145b, 149-50	---	5.8	1.7	-74%

1/ Based on 10% sample of 1949 and 1950 deaths; other comparability ratios are based on 10% sample of 1949 deaths.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 16

Personnel
in Public
Child Welfare
Programs

1952

PERSONNEL IN PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS, 1952 1/

On June 30, 1952, nearly 4,900 persons were reported as being employed full-time in professional positions in the child welfare programs of State and local public welfare agencies. 2/ This number, the largest ever reported, exceeded the number employed on June 30, 1951 by 5 percent. 3/ Over 1,400 clerical personnel working full-time in the public child welfare program were aiding this professional staff. Services to children were also provided by State and local public welfare agencies through about 3,400 general welfare workers, primarily public assistance workers. This latter group, however, served a relatively small proportion of children -- less than a fifth of all the children receiving public child welfare services. This report deals with the 4,866 full-time professional public child welfare employees who were responsible for the great bulk of services to children provided by State and local public welfare agencies.

Thirty-four States reported an increase in full-time child welfare staff in the year ending June 30, 1952. The largest increases in the number of employees were reported by North Carolina, Ohio, Puerto Rico and Wisconsin each of which added more than 20 professional child welfare employees.

The sections that follow will discuss the extent to which Federal child welfare services funds have been used to help pay for these expanding public child welfare staffs, the extent of geographic coverage currently provided by these employees, and such staffing problems as turnover, vacancies, and workloads.

Staff paid from Federal funds increased following the 1950 amendments

The effects of the additional Federal child welfare services funds available as a result of the amendments to the Social Security Act passed late in 1950 were clearly evident by June 1952. An analysis of the change between June 1951 and June 1952 in source of funds for salary of staff reveals this dramatically. For the 49 States for which comparable data are available, all of the added employees in June 1952 as compared with

1/ Report prepared by Mignon Sauber, Social Statistics Section, Division of Research.

2/ See table 1 for limitations of data. It is estimated that if all States reported completely, there would be an additional 200 public child welfare employees in professional positions throughout the country.

3/ All trend data based on 49 comparable States.

June 1951 were paid in whole or part by Federal child welfare services funds. The following table shows this clearly:

Source of funds for salary and travel	Number of full-time public child welfare employees <u>1/</u>
All funds --	
June 1952.....	4,386
June 1951.....	4,179
Difference.....	+ 207
Federal child welfare services funds, whole or part --	
June 1952.....	1,425
June 1951.....	1,162
Difference.....	+ 263
State and local funds entirely --	
June 1952.....	2,961
June 1951.....	3,017
Difference.....	-56

1/ Data exclude California, Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania for which complete and comparable information was not available.

Federal funds were primarily responsible for the increases in the number of employees in each type of position -- caseworkers, supervisors and consultants, and others.

The table above also shows that the total number of employees paid entirely from State and local funds throughout the country was slightly smaller in June 1952 than in June 1951. Actually a decrease occurred in only 16 States. Of these, only 5 had decreases of 10 or more employees.

Twenty-four States paid more staff members entirely from State and local funds in June 1952 than in June of the preceding year. Included among these 24 States are 7 that used only non-Federal funds for added staff, 4 that paid more staff from State and local funds although they did not increase their total number of employees, and 13 States that used funds from all sources -- Federal, State and local -- to enlarge their staffs. In the remaining 9 States there was no change in the number of employees paid entirely from State and local funds.

An analysis of types of funds used for staff does not give a complete picture of the way the public child welfare program is financed. States and localities expend large sums of money for payments for the care of children. Only a negligible amount of Federal money goes into these payments. Thus many States which use their Federal grants for staff are able to channel more State and local money into child care payments.

By June 30, 1952, one job in three was financed in whole or part by Federal child welfare services funds. The extent to which Federal child welfare services funds paid for full-time public child welfare employees varied from State to State. In the 23 States with 50 or more such employees 4/ the proportion of total staff paid from Federal child welfare services funds ranged from less than 10 percent in New York, Indiana, Massachusetts, District of Columbia and Minnesota to 80 percent or more in Mississippi, North Carolina, Iowa, Texas and Alabama. More than four-fifths of all public child welfare employees in the country were working in these 23 large States. In the remaining States, those with fewer than 50 employees each, the proportion of staff paid in whole or part from Federal funds also varied. In general, the States with smaller staffs tended to have a relatively higher proportion paid in whole or part by Federal child welfare services funds.

Federal funds support proportionately more staff in low-income and in rural States

There is a close relationship between the per capita income of the State and the extent to which Federal child welfare services funds are used to pay for the full-time public child welfare staff. States with low per capita incomes have proportionately more staff paid in whole or part from

4/ Excludes California, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania for which reports were incomplete.

Federal funds than those with high per capita incomes:

States grouped by annual per capita incomes 1/	Total public child welfare employees	Public child welfare employees paid in whole or part by Federal child welfare services funds	
		Number	Percent of total employees
Total.....	2/ 4,219	1,319	31.3
Less than \$1,100..... Miss., Ark., Ala., S.C., N.C., Tenn.	392	324	82.7
\$1,100 - \$1,299..... Ga., La., W.Va., Okla., Fla., Va., Maine	510	294	57.6
\$1,300 - \$1,499..... N.Mex., Vt., Idaho, N.Dak., Tex., Utah, Ariz., N.H., Kans., Minn.	465	222	47.7
\$1,500 - \$1,699..... Nebr., Mo., S.Dak., Iowa, Colo., Wis., Ind., Oreg., R.I.	727	231	31.8
\$1,700 - \$1,899..... Wyo., Mich., Mass., Mont., Wash., Ohio, N.J.	844	140	16.6
\$1,900 - or more..... Ill., N.Y., Conn., Nev., Del., D.C.	1,281	108	8.4

1/ U.S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics, Survey of Current Business, August 1952, p. 17. Per capita income for 1951.

2/ Excludes California, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania, for which reports were incomplete, and the territories.

Federal funds thus appear to carry a greater share of the personnel costs of the public child welfare program in those States which are probably less able to support these programs themselves. Federal funds also appear to support proportionately more staff in the rural than in the urban States:

States grouped by percent of population living in cities of 50,000 or more 1/	Total public child welfare employees	Public child welfare employees paid in whole or part by Federal child welfare services funds	
		Number	Percent of total employees
Total.....	2/ 4,386	1,425	32.5
Most rural States -- Less than 16 percent of the population live in cities of 50,000 or more -- H.H., Ariz., N.Mex., N.C., V.Va., S.C., Maine, S.Dak., Ark., Miss., Idaho, Mont., Nev., N.Dak., Vt., Wyo., Ala., V.I.	604	444	73.5
Middle States -- 16 to 33 percent of the population live in cities of 50,000 or more -- Wash., Minn., La., Ind., Wis., Nebr., Fla., Tenn., Oreg., Va., P.R., Ala., Kans., Ga., Okla., Iowa	1,541	610	39.6
Most urban States -- 33 percent or more of the population live in cities of 50,000 or more -- D.C., N.Y., R.I., Mass., Ill., Hawaii, Mich., Chic., Conn., N.J., Colo., N.J., Tex., Del., Utah	2,241	371	16.6

1/ Bureau of the Census, 1950 Population Census Report, Series P-A.

2/ Excludes California, Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania for which reports are incomplete.

Federal child welfare services funds -- as this tabulation shows -- help pay for nearly 3 out of 4 public child welfare employees in the Nation's most rural States. In the most urban States, these funds pay for only one job in six. Federal funds, therefore, appear to be making it possible for the States with low income and a high proportion of rural population to provide public social services for the children who need them. In so doing, the Federal grants fulfill the purposes of title V, part 3 of the Social Security Act -- to help States with large rural child populations.

More rural counties have full-time child welfare workers

In June 1952, 1,599, or about half, of the 3,187 counties of the United States and its territories had full-time public child welfare workers. Some of those workers served only part of a county; some served all of a county or several counties. Seventy-three percent of the Nation's children lived in these counties.

There were 107 more counties with full-time public child welfare workers in June 1952 than in June 1951. Nearly all of these 107 counties were rural.^{5/} Thus many of the additional child welfare workers employed by States have been assigned to work in rural counties which had previously been without full-time public child welfare workers.

This increase in the number of rural counties with full-time public child welfare workers brought the total number of such counties to 1,140, or 46 percent of the 2,489 rural counties of the country. Two-thirds of the urban counties had full-time public child welfare workers. Thus, even though additional rural counties are receiving services from full-time public child welfare workers, proportionately more of the rural counties than of the urban counties are still without these services. General welfare workers, primarily public assistance workers, may be serving children in some of the counties which do not have full-time public child welfare workers.

Staff turnover and vacancies are still problems

Two of the staffing problems which continue to trouble public child welfare agencies are turnover and vacancies.

Public child welfare staffs have tended to have a large proportion of new workers. For every 100 employees staffing public child welfare programs, 33 were new employees who began working for the agency during the year ending June 30, 1952. This accession rate is, of course, an index of expansion as well as turnover. In either event, however, accession of new staff by an agency means that orientation must be provided. The third of staff who

5/ For purposes of this analysis a county is considered rural when at least half of the population of the county has been classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in rural places.

are new to the agency each year have to learn its program, its procedures, and its way of working. They have to get to know the children and the families of the children they are employed to help.

Vacancies, which frequently result in interruptions in services to children, were also a problem in that they continued to be numerous. On June 30, 1952, more than 600 -- or 1 in every 8 -- professional public child welfare positions were vacant. A year prior, there had been 1 vacancy in each 10 such positions.

For caseworkers, who account for nearly three-fourths of all public child welfare positions, the proportion of vacant positions on June 30, 1952 was also 1 in 8. But for consultants, a position which requires great skill and advanced professional training, the situation was even worse. One in every 5 positions was vacant. On June 30, 1951, this proportion had been 1 in 6. Supervisory positions, many of which are in the larger city agencies, were more completely filled; only 1 supervisor's position in 10 was vacant on June 30, 1952.

Many factors probably affect vacancy rates. For example, workloads, type and quality of supervision, and salaries may all determine to some degree the extent to which jobs go begging. An examination of the relationship between salaries and vacancies in the 21 States with at least 50 public child welfare caseworkers shows that vacancy rates are not influenced by salaries alone. There is a relationship between vacancies and salaries but it is not a close one. 6/ In other words, although vacancies tend to be fewer in those States where salaries are higher, there are a few States among those paying higher salaries that also have many unfilled jobs. The converse is true for some of the States offering low salaries. This would seem to indicate that although there is a relationship between high salaries and low vacancy rates, other factors would have to be analyzed before variations in vacancy rates among States could be fully explained.

Service loads continued to decrease

On the average, each public child welfare worker was providing service to 53 children, on June 30, 1952. In June 1951, the average (median) service load was 55. This drop in size of service load continued the trend evident for the past several years. It probably reflects the growing realization that smaller service loads make possible a better quality of service to children.

Despite this promising trend toward service loads small enough to permit full consideration of the individual needs of each child, as well as of the family problems affecting the child, many workers were still responsible for large numbers of children. Throughout the country over 300 workers (11 percent of all workers) had service loads consisting of at least 100 children. In 8 States, (Alabama, New Hampshire, New Jersey, North Carolina, North Dakota, Puerto Rico, South Carolina and West Virginia) the situation was even

6/ The rank correlation is: minus .55

worse. In these States more than one-fourth of the workers had 100 or more children in their service loads.

Salaries as well as service loads are among the quantitative measures of an agency's standards. Small service loads (service loads below the National average of 53) are frequently found in those States that pay caseworkers more than \$268 per month, which is the National average. The following table, which ranks the States with 50 or more caseworkers by median monthly salary, illustrates this point:

State	Median monthly salary	Median number of children per worker
United States, Total...	\$ 268	53
States with 50 or more public child welfare workers <u>1/</u> --		
Median salary below National median <u>2/</u>		
Puerto Rico.....	Less than \$ 175	80
West Virginia.....	211	72
Mississippi.....	214	40
North Carolina.....	237	79
Virginia.....	237	50
Indiana.....	238	67
Missouri.....	241	53
Tennessee.....	246	34
Alabama.....	260	140
Ohio.....	260	56
Median salary above National median		
Texas.....	278	46
Illinois.....	280	36
Connecticut.....	281	49
Louisiana.....	288	43
Washington.....	303	45
Minnesota.....	315	46
Massachusetts.....	333	58
Wisconsin.....	343	51
District of Columbia	350 or more	60
Michigan.....	350 or more	28

1/ Excludes California and Kentucky for which reports were incomplete.

2/ Excludes New York where service load data were not available.

Thus only 2 of the 10 States tabulated above as paying caseworkers more than \$268 per month (the National median) had average service loads consisting of more than 53 children. In contrast, 7 of the 10 States listed as paying lower than average salaries, had average service loads above the National median. In general, the provision of above average salaries is usually accompanied by small service loads per worker.

Summary

By June 30, 1952, it was evident that full-time public child welfare services were increasingly available, especially in rural areas. While State and local funds continued to pay for most of the employees in the public child welfare program, Federal child welfare services funds were making it possible for State and local public welfare agencies to expand their staffs.

The service loads assigned to individual workers were becoming more manageable in size. However, staff turnover and vacancies remained a serious problem. The problem of recruiting and holding a fully qualified staff will have to be solved if services are to be extended to all children in need of the kind of help child welfare workers can provide.

Table 1.— EMPLOYEES IN THE PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1952 ^{a/}

State	Child welfare employees - devoting full time to CWS								General welfare workers - devoting some time to CWS			
	Total	Professional child welfare employees						Clerks	Total	Director-workers	Case workers	
		Total	Directors	Director-workers	Case-workers	Supervisors	Consultants					
Total.....	6,302	4,866	121	75	3,599	571	378	122	1,436	3,22	903	2,519
Alabama.....	77	70	1	—	53	3	12	1	7	401	38	363
Alaska.....	8	6	—	—	5	1	—	—	2	8	6	2
Arizona.....	35	29	1	—	21	2	4	1	6	7	6	1
Arkansas.....	43	30	1	—	21	2	6	—	13	36	35	1
California.....	b/ 384	310	3	—	239	45	23	—	74	30	5	25
Colorado.....	52	46	1	—	30	5	7	3	6	21	21	—
Connecticut.....	218	156	9	5	126	13	3	—	62	1	—	1
Delaware.....	31	22	1	—	17	4	—	—	9	1	—	1
Dist. of Col.....	102	74	1	—	52	14	—	7	28	2	—	2
Florida.....	62	41	1	—	28	7	5	—	21	c/ 398	—	398
Georgia.....	67	49	1	—	37	—	9	2	18	66	49	17
Hawaii.....	34	29	1	—	23	3	2	—	5	94	—	94
Idaho.....	9	8	1	—	4	—	3	—	1	32	11	21
Illinois.....	330	270	5	—	204	35	19	7	60	1	—	1
Indiana.....	217	183	1	—	156	19	7	—	34	113	28	85
Iowa.....	80	68	1	—	48	1	15	3	12	78	66	12
Kansas.....	52	35	1	—	19	4	11	—	17	4	—	4
Kentucky.....	b/ 95	69	2	1	57	—	9	—	26	—	—	—
Louisiana.....	116	85	1	—	59	11	11	3	31	b/ 3	—	3
Maine.....	64	48	7	—	40	—	—	1	16	4	—	4
Maryland.....	b/ 32	32	—	—	29	3	—	—	b/ 1	—	—	—
Massachusetts.....	260	193	5	—	153	27	2	6	67	3	2	1
Michigan.....	153	116	4	—	76	8	16	12	37	52	—	52
Minnesota.....	259	202	3	—	157	30	11	1	57	174	50	124
Mississippi.....	106	66	2	—	53	8	3	—	40	230	58	172
Missouri.....	127	85	2	—	63	18	1	1	42	147	58	89
Montana.....	16	14	1	—	7	—	6	—	2	54	41	13
Nebraska.....	43	33	2	—	22	3	5	1	9	129	75	54
Nevada.....	8	8	—	—	6	1	1	—	—	—	—	—
New Hampshire...	22	20	1	—	17	2	—	—	2	6	—	6
New Jersey.....	25	13	1	3	5	—	2	2	12	134	—	134
New Mexico.....	45	30	1	—	22	5	—	2	15	18	9	6
New York.....	1,009	751	12	—	545	114	71	9	258	6	—	6
North Carolina...	120	107	1	—	80	10	6	10	13	340	54	286
North Dakota...	12	12	—	—	7	—	3	2	—	74	45	29
Ohio.....	441	337	13	43	210	36	10	25	104	73	25	48
Oklahoma.....	71	42	4	—	28	2	7	1	29	—	—	—
Oregon.....	88	64	3	—	45	9	7	—	24	76	12	64
Pennsylvania...	b/ 98	69	3	18	40	1	6	1	29	2	—	2
Puerto Rico....	124	123	2	—	97	19	5	—	1	45	45	—
Rhode Island...	55	42	1	—	29	6	3	3	13	—	—	—
South Carolina...	44	37	1	—	31	3	2	—	7	198	—	198
South Dakota...	26	22	1	—	17	3	—	1	4	3	—	3
Tennessee.....	117	82	1	—	64	4	10	3	35	92	41	51
Texas.....	132	81	2	—	52	16	9	2	51	—	—	—
Utah.....	29	26	1	—	18	3	4	—	3	2	2	—
Vermont.....	26	22	1	—	20	—	1	—	4	—	—	—
Virgin Islands...	12	9	1	—	5	2	—	1	3	—	—	—
Virginia.....	143	121	3	—	92	15	9	2	22	201	93	108
Washington....	168	159	2	—	128	22	7	—	9	8	3	5
West Virginia...	151	124	1	—	101	16	6	—	27	—	—	—
Wisconsin....	252	184	5	5	131	16	18	9	68	31	8	23
Wyoming.....	13	12	1	—	10	—	1	—	1	24	17	7

a/ As of the last pay-roll period in June 1952.

b/ Report did not include all employees.

c/ Includes all public assistance workers who may carry child welfare services when there are such cases in their areas, although at any one time there will be some workers who are not providing child welfare services.

Table 2.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL,
BY STATE, JUNE 1952 ^{a/}

State	Paid entirely from State and local funds			Paid in whole or in part from Federal CWS funds		
	Total	Professional Employees	Clerical Employees	Total	Professional Employees	Clerical Employees
Total.....	4,404	3,233	1,171	1,898	1,633	265
Alabama.....	4	4	-	73	66	7
Alaska.....	-	-	-	8	6	2
Arizona.....	23	17	6	12	12	-
Arkansas.....	2	-	2	11	30	11
California.....	333	260	73	51	50	1
Colorado.....	38	33	5	14	13	1
Connecticut.....	190	134	56	28	22	6
Delaware.....	9	-	9	22	22	-
District of Columbia...	95	68	27	7	6	1
Florida.....	39	18	21	23	23	-
Georgia.....	24	18	6	43	31	12
Hawaii.....	29	24	5	5	5	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	9	8	1
Illinois.....	296	238	58	34	32	2
Indiana.....	201	171	30	16	12	4
Iowa.....	5	5	-	75	63	12
Kansas.....	20	3	17	32	32	-
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	95	69	26
Louisiana.....	62	41	21	54	44	10
Maine.....	45	29	16	19	19	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	32	32	-
Massachusetts.....	241	179	62	19	14	5
Michigan.....	111	79	32	42	37	5
Minnesota.....	233	183	50	26	19	7
Mississippi.....	52	12	40	54	54	-
Missouri.....	44	30	14	83	55	28
Montana.....	7	5	2	9	9	-
Nebraska.....	35	28	7	7	5	2
Nevada.....	-	-	-	8	8	-
New Hampshire.....	8	6	2	14	14	-
New Jersey.....	2	-	2	23	13	10
New Mexico.....	21	6	15	24	24	-
New York.....	985	733	252	24	18	6
North Carolina.....	22	15	7	98	92	6
North Dakota.....	-	-	-	12	12	-
Ohio.....	407	303	104	34	34	-
Oklahoma.....	22	-	22	49	42	7
Oregon.....	70	46	24	18	18	-
Pennsylvania.....	36	12	24	62	57	5
Puerto Rico.....	38	37	1	86	86	-
Rhode Island.....	45	32	13	10	10	-
South Carolina.....	10	7	3	34	30	4
South Dakota.....	8	4	4	18	18	-
Tennessee.....	39	30	9	78	52	26
Texas.....	12	5	7	120	76	44
Utah.....	15	12	3	14	14	-
Vermont.....	15	11	4	11	11	-
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	12	9	3
Virginia.....	87	67	20	56	54	2
Washington.....	142	133	9	26	26	-
West Virginia.....	62	43	19	89	81	8
Wisconsin.....	215	147	68	37	37	-
Wyoming.....	5	5	-	8	7	1

^{a/} For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 3.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES IN PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL,
BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1952 ^{a/}

State	Paid entirely from State and local funds						Paid in whole or in part from Federal OWS funds					
	Total	Directors	Case-workers b/	Super- visors	Consult- ants	Special- ists	Total	Directors	Case- workere s/	Super- visors	Consult- ants	Special- ists
Total...	3,233	82	2,565	393	132	61	1,633	39	1,109	178	246	61
Alabama.....	4	1	-	3	-	-	66	-	53	-	12	1
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	5	1	-	-
Arizona.....	17	1	14	-	1	1	12	-	7	2	3	-
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	1	21	2	5	-
California.....	260	2	215	31	12	-	50	1	24	14	11	-
Colorado.....	33	1	30	2	-	-	13	-	-	3	7	3
Connecticut.....	134	7	113	11	3	-	22	2	18	2	-	-
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	22	1	17	4	-	-
Distr. of Col.....	68	1	51	9	-	7	6	-	1	5	-	-
Florida.....	18	1	14	1	2	-	23	-	14	6	3	-
Georgia.....	18	1	16	-	-	1	31	-	21	-	9	1
Hawaii.....	24	-	22	2	-	-	5	1	1	1	2	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	3	2	-
Illinois.....	238	3	182	32	17	4	32	2	22	3	2	3
Indiana.....	171	1	152	16	2	-	12	-	4	3	5	-
Iowa.....	5	-	2	-	-	3	63	1	46	1	15	-
Kansas.....	3	1	-	-	2	-	32	-	19	4	9	-
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	69	2	58	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	41	1	29	10	1	-	44	-	30	1	10	3
Maine.....	29	4	24	-	-	1	19	3	16	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	32	-	29	3	-	-
Massachusetts.....	179	4	153	20	-	2	14	1	-	7	2	4
Michigan.....	79	4	55	8	6	5	37	-	21	8	10	6
Minnesota.....	183	3	149	28	3	-	19	-	8	2	8	1
Mississippi.....	12	-	12	-	-	-	54	2	41	3	3	-
Missouri.....	30	1	27	1	-	1	55	1	36	17	1	-
Montana.....	5	1	4	-	-	-	9	-	3	-	6	-
Nebraska.....	28	2	22	3	1	-	5	-	-	-	4	1
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	1	-	-
New Hampshire.....	6	-	5	1	-	-	14	1	12	1	-	-
New Jersey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	1	8	-	2	-
New Mexico.....	6	-	5	-	-	-	24	1	17	5	1	-
New York.....	733	11	544	114	55	9	18	1	1	1	16	9
North Carolina.....	15	1	9	1	3	1	92	-	71	9	3	3
North Dakota...	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	-	7	-	3	2
Ohio.....	303	12	244	32	3	12	34	1	9	4	7	13
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	42	4	28	2	7	1
Oregon.....	46	1	37	5	3	-	18	2	8	4	6	-
Pennsylvania...	12	-	12	-	-	-	57	3	46	1	6	1
Puerto Rico...	37	1	28	8	-	-	86	1	69	11	5	-
Rhode Island...	32	1	24	3	2	2	10	-	5	3	1	1
South Carolina...	7	1	5	1	-	-	30	-	26	2	2	-
South Dakota...	4	1	2	-	-	-	18	-	15	3	-	-
Tennessee.....	30	-	26	4	-	-	52	1	38	-	10	3
Texas.....	5	2	2	-	1	-	76	-	50	16	8	-
Utah.....	12	1	8	3	-	-	14	-	10	-	4	-
Vermont.....	11	1	9	-	1	-	11	-	11	-	-	-
Virgin Islands...	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	1	5	2	-	1
Virginia.....	67	1	54	9	1	2	54	2	38	6	8	-
Washington....	133	2	113	17	1	-	26	-	15	5	6	-
West Virginia...	43	1	34	6	2	-	81	-	67	10	4	-
Wisconsin.....	147	5	113	12	10	7	37	-	23	4	8	2
Wyoming.....	5	-	5	-	-	-	7	1	5	-	1	-

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes 47 director-workers.

c/ Includes 28 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare service program.

Table 4.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES IN PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, BY STATE, AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS
FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL, JUNE 1951 and 1952

State	Total employees	Employees whose salaries or travel funds came from—			
		State and local funds entirely		Federal CWS funds (all or part)	
		1952	1951	1952	1951
Total.....	4,866	4,465	5,223	3,138	1,633
Alabama.....	70	57	4	5	66
Alaska.....	6	5	—	—	6
Arizona.....	29	30	17	11	12
Arkansas.....	30	30	—	1	30
California. a/....	310	127	260	100	50
Colorado.....	46	38	33	23	13
Connecticut.....	156	138	134	117	22
Delaware.....	22	19	—	—	22
Dist. of Col.....	74	70	68	65	6
Florida.....	41	44	18	21	23
Georgia.....	49	40	18	16	31
Hawaii.....	29	28	24	20	5
Idaho.....	8	8	—	—	8
Illinois.....	270	266	238	244	32
Indiana.....	183	179	171	170	12
Iowa.....	68	59	5	43	63
Kansas.....	35	33	3	1	32
Kentucky. a/....	69	69	—	9	69
Louisiana.....	85	74	41	43	44
Maine.....	48	46	29	28	19
Maryland..a/....	32	28	—	—	32
Massachusetts....	193	192	179	183	24
Michigan.....	116	118	79	85	37
Minnesota.....	202	192	183	180	19
Mississippi.....	66	60	12	—	54
Missouri.....	85	89	30	42	55
Montana.....	14	18	5	5	9
Nebraska.....	33	33	28	24	5
Nevada.....	8	8	—	—	8
New Hampshire....	20	18	6	4	14
New Jersey.....	13	12	—	—	13
New Mexico.....	30	28	6	15	24
New York.....	751	755	733	745	18
North Carolina....	107	95	15	13	92
North Dakota....	12	12	—	—	12
Ohio.....	337	315	303	286	34
Oklahoma.....	42	43	—	5	42
Oregon.....	64	63	46	42	18
Pennsylvania. a/....	69	62	12	12	57
Puerto Rico.....	123	100	37	36	86
Rhode Island....	42	41	32	32	10
South Carolina....	37	32	7	4	30
South Dakota....	22	25	4	3	18
Tennessee.....	82	80	30	33	52
Texas.....	51	79	5	24	76
Utah.....	26	23	12	8	14
Vermont.....	22	22	11	9	11
Virgin Islands....	9	8	—	—	9
Virginia.....	121	112	67	63	54
Washington.....	159	150	133	132	26
West Virginia....	124	112	43	95	81
Wisconsin.....	184	162	147	134	37
Wyoming.....	12	14	5	7	7

a/ Report for 1951 and 1952 did not include all full-time child welfare employees paid entirely from local funds.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare service program.

Table 7.— VACANT CHILD WELFARE POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1952 a/

State	Total	Professional child welfare positions						Clerks
		Total	Directors	Caseworkers	Supervisors	Consultants	Specialists	
Total.....	728	625	12	471	52	55	5	103
Alabama.....	13	13	-	11	-	2	-	-
Alaska.....	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	-
Arizona.....	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Arkansas.....	13	13	-	9	-	4	-	-
California.....	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/	b/
Colorado.....	9	9	-	5	1	3	-	-
Connecticut.....	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-
Delaware.....	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Dist. of Col.....	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	3
Florida.....	11	11	-	9	1	1	-	-
Georgia.....	22	20	-	16	-	4	-	2
Hawaii.....	9	9	-	7	1	1	-	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	74	67	-	54	11	1	1	7
Indiana.....	6	6	1	2	-	3	-	-
Iowa.....	21	21	-	19	-	2	-	-
Kansas.....	7	6	1	-	1	4	-	1
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	14	13	-	11	1	1	-	1
Maine.....	9	6	2	4	-	-	-	3
Maryland.....	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	2	1	-	-	-	-	1	1
Michigan.....	9	9	-	9	-	-	-	-
Minnesota.....	11	11	-	7	1	3	-	-
Mississippi.....	25	12	-	10	2	-	-	13
Missouri.....	14	13	-	9	4	-	-	1
Montana.....	14	14	1	12	-	1	-	-
Nebraska.....	2	2	-	2	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	6	6	-	5	1	-	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey.....	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
New Mexico.....	2	2	-	1	-	1	-	-
New York.....	117	77	3	49	6	19	-	45
North Carolina.....	26	26	-	22	1	3	-	-
North Dakota.....	8	8	1	3	-	4	-	-
Ohio.....	20	19	1	12	-	5	1	1
Oklahoma.....	34	26	-	20	-	5	1	8
Oregon.....	16	15	-	9	3	3	-	1
Pennsylvania.....	12	12	-	10	1	1	-	-
Puerto Rico.....	42	42	-	36	5	1	-	-
R. I. Island.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	28	24	-	21	3	-	-	4
South Dakota.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tennessee.....	40	29	-	25	-	4	-	11
Texas.....	26	22	-	14	5	3	-	4
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	17	17	1	14	-	2	-	-
Washington.....	19	19	-	19	-	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	6	4	-	2	1	1	-	2
Wisconsin.....	6	6	-	2	3	1	-	-
Wyoming.....	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Report did not include all vacant positions.

Note: This table includes only vacant positions to be filled by employees who devote full time to child welfare.

Table 5.— NUMBER OF ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES,
BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1952 a/

State	Accessions				Separations			
	Total	Professional child welfare employees		Clerical employees	Total	Professional child welfare employees		Clerical employees
		Total	Case- workers b/			Total	Case- workers c/	
Total.....	2,040	1,453	1,304	532	1,780	1,249	1,082	531
Alabama.....	27	26	25	1	14	13	12	1
Alaska.....	6	4	4	2	4	3	3	1
Arizona.....	20	19	18	1	21	20	20	1
Arkansas.....	23	13	13	10	20	13	13	7
California.....	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/	5/
Colorado.....	22	18	14	4	13	10	8	3
Connecticut.....	67	49	45	18	42	31	30	11
Delaware.....	15	6	5	9	3	3	3	—
Dist. of Col....	32	14	13	13	26	10	9	16
Florida.....	27	17	15	10	30	20	18	10
Georgia.....	23	18	18	5	18	13	12	5
Hawaii.....	8	7	7	1	7	6	4	1
Ida.....	5	5	4	—	5	5	5	—
Illinois.....	109	93	79	16	103	89	80	14
Indiana.....	68	56	51	12	66	52	47	14
Iowa.....	32	27	20	5	28	23	17	5
Kansas.....	17	12	9	5	14	10	6	4
Kentucky.....	47	34	33	13	50	34	26	16
Louisiana.....	46	34	31	12	33	23	22	10
Maine.....	25	20	19	5	27	18	16	9
Maryland.....	23	23	20	—	19	19	17	—
Massachusetts...	48	27	25	21	42	24	22	18
Michigan.....	48	71	63	17	51	33	26	18
Minnesota.....	95	58	50	37	72	48	43	24
Mississippi.....	46	24	24	22	42	18	18	24
Missouri.....	40	20	18	20	30	24	18	6
Montana.....	8	5	5	3	12	9	5	3
Nebraska.....	19	12	10	7	21	12	9	9
Nevada.....	2	2	2	—	2	2	2	—
New Hampshire...	10	9	8	1	8	7	6	1
New Jersey.....	14	6	4	3	8	5	5	3
New Mexico.....	14	10	7	4	10	8	5	2
New York.....	219	163	157	56	253	180	162	73
North Carolina..	55	46	39	9	33	24	19	9
North Dakota....	4	4	2	—	4	4	2	—
Ohio.....	118	82	67	36	98	61	48	37
Oklahoma.....	37	18	18	19	43	21	20	22
Oregon.....	41	33	31	8	39	32	27	7
Pennsylvania....	43	31	26	12	31	24	21	7
Puerto Rico.....	45	45	45	—	22	22	17	—
Rhode Island....	17	13	12	4	16	12	12	4
South Carolina..	24	17	17	7	16	12	10	4
South Dakota....	16	9	9	7	19	12	10	7
Tennessee.....	53	26	25	27	49	24	18	25
Texas.....	71	34	29	37	71	32	23	39
Utah.....	5	5	3	—	2	2	2	—
Vermont.....	9	8	7	1	9	8	8	1
Virgin Islands..	12	6	5	6	11	5	5	6
Virginia.....	79	65	57	14	71	57	49	14
Washington.....	58	55	47	3	46	46	42	—
West Virginia...	57	41	39	16	43	28	25	15
Wisconsin.....	87	55	49	22	57	33	28	24
Wyoming.....	4	3	3	1	6	5	4	1

a/ Accessions and separations exclude employees who were separated but returned within the reporting period. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes 10 director-workers.

c/ Includes 8 director-workers.

d/ Not reported.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare program.

Table 7.-- PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE CASEWORKERS, BY STATE AND MONTHLY SALARY RATE, JUNE 1952 a/

State	Total caseworkers b/	Caseworkers receiving—							
		Less than \$175	\$175 199	\$200 224	\$225 249	\$250 274	\$275 299	\$300 324	\$325 or more
Total.....	3,631	122	139	401	620	732	551	486	580
Alabama.....	53	—	—	—	8	45	—	—	—
Alaska.....	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	5
Arizona.....	21	—	1	—	1	10	7	2	—
Arkansas.....	21	—	5	5	4	5	2	—	—
California.....	239	—	—	4	14	20	56	49	96
Colorado.....	30	—	—	2	2	6	12	3	5
Connecticut.....	131	—	—	2	1	51	51	23	3
Delaware.....	17	—	2	6	1	4	1	3	—
Dist. of Col.....	52	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	52
Florida.....	28	—	—	1	7	17	2	1	—
Georgia.....	37	—	2	9	14	6	6	—	—
Hawaii.....	23	—	—	—	3	3	7	8	2
Idaho.....	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
Illinois.....	204	—	—	12	6	7 ⁴	54	41	17
Indiana.....	156	6	24	31	32	63	—	—	—
Iowa.....	48	—	—	10	17	6	12	3	—
Kansas.....	19	—	—	4	12	3	—	—	—
Kentucky.....	58	—	—	39	7	8	3	1	—
Louisiana.....	59	—	—	15	1	11	5	9	18
Maine.....	40	—	—	—	28	5	7	—	—
Maryland.....	29	—	—	12	3	7	7	—	—
Massachusetts....	153	—	—	10	1	8	—	43	91
Michigan.....	76	—	—	—	—	—	6	21	49
Minnesota.....	157	—	—	—	3	26	36	23	69
Mississippi.....	53	8	13	10	14	8	—	—	—
Missouri.....	63	—	4	19	13	9	5	13	—
Montana.....	7	—	—	—	1	—	3	1	—
Nebraska.....	22	—	5	6	3	6	2	—	—
Nevada.....	6	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
New Hampshire.....	17	—	—	2	7	4	2	2	—
New Jersey.....	8	—	—	—	3	4	1	—	—
New Mexico.....	22	—	—	—	2	4	7	3	6
New York.....	545	5	14	39	180	98	88	109	12
North Carolina...	80	—	—	16	49	15	—	—	—
North Dakota.....	7	—	—	—	—	1	3	2	1
Ohio.....	210	3	18	39	29	42	45	28	6
Oklahoma.....	28	—	—	2	5	10	2	3	6
Oregon.....	45	—	—	—	3	19	13	10	—
Pennsylvania.....	58	1	—	17	8	6	13	7	6
Puerto Rico.....	97	94	3	—	—	—	—	—	—
Rhode Island.....	29	—	—	7	—	11	3	4	4
South Carolina...	31	—	—	16	15	—	—	—	—
South Dakota.....	17	—	—	—	3	8	3	—	3
Tennessee.....	64	—	—	—	38	12	11	3	—
Texas.....	52	—	—	1	8	15	19	9	—
Utah.....	18	—	—	—	1	4	5	8	—
Vermont.....	20	—	7	1	9	3	—	—	—
Virgin Islands...	5	5	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Virginia.....	92	—	8	20	39	19	6	—	—
Washington.....	128	—	—	—	1	29	28	45	25
West Virginia....	101	—	32	41	16	7	4	—	1
Wisconsin.....	136	—	1	3	8	10	9	5	100
Wyoming.....	10	—	—	—	—	5	2	3	—

a/ Salary refers to the monthly rate in effect in June 1952. For scope and limitations of data see table 1.

b/ Includes 75 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only caseworkers who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 8--- PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, BY STATE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED, June 1952 a/

State	Total workers	Workers not directly serving children b/	Workers serving specified number of children				
			1-24	25-49	50-74	75-99	100 or more
Total Number.....	c/ 3,674	359	433	836	794	367	304
Percent d/	100.0	--	15.8	30.6	29.1	13.4	11.1
Alabama.....	53	--	2	2	2	6	41
Alaska.....	5	--	—	1	3	1	—
Arizona.....	21	2	1	—	4	10	4
Arkansas.....	21	2	4	5	6	3	1
California.....	c/ 239	58	25	36	24	24	6
Colorado.....	30	—	2	9	9	7	3
Connecticut.....	131	19	31	26	23	26	—
Delaware.....	17	—	1	11	1	2	2
District of Columbia.....	52	7	6	10	16	13	—
Florida.....	28	4	—	14	2	8	—
Georgia.....	37	1	8	9	12	3	4
Hawaii.....	23	7	—	—	9	3	4
Idaho.....	4	—	—	3	1	—	—
Illinois.....	204	42	47	76	39	—	—
Indiana.....	156	8	6	26	59	23	32
Iowa.....	48	3	11	13	14	6	1
Kansas.....	19	1	—	8	10	—	—
Kentucky.....	58	—	9	29	14	5	1
Louisiana.....	59	—	4	36	12	6	1
Maine.....	40	—	2	5	13	19	1
Maryland.....	29	1	12	14	1	1	—
Massachusetts.....	153	26	20	25	59	17	6
Michigan.....	76	4	34	19	17	2	—
Minnesota.....	157	32	16	55	37	10	7
Mississippi.....	53	7	14	15	11	2	4
Missouri.....	63	6	5	21	21	8	2
Montana.....	7	—	—	2	1	3	1
Nebraska.....	22	2	2	10	8	—	—
Nevada.....	6	—	5	1	—	—	—
New Hampshire.....	17	—	1	—	—	2	4
New Jersey.....	8	5	—	—	—	1	2
New Mexico.....	22	—	5	5	4	3	5
New York.....	545	c/ 4	c/ 4	c/ 13	c/ 19	c/ 14	c/ 26
North Carolina.....	80	—	—	—	1	1	14
North Dakota.....	7	1	—	—	1	—	—
Ohio.....	253	25	21	75	70	33	29
Oklahoma.....	28	2	15	5	2	1	3
Oregon.....	45	7	7	16	15	—	—
Pennsylvania.....	58	2	7	14	17	6	12
Puerto Rico.....	97	23	3	11	20	16	24
Rhode Island.....	29	2	1	3	9	13	1
South Carolina.....	31	—	3	5	5	9	9
South Dakota.....	17	1	4	7	3	1	1
Tennessee.....	64	3	19	32	10	—	—
Texas.....	52	3	11	16	14	6	2
Utah.....	18	1	—	5	12	—	4
Vermont.....	20	—	—	—	9	7	—
Virgin Islands.....	5	—	—	—	5	—	—
Virginia.....	92	3	7	37	39	2	4
Washington.....	128	7	31	37	47	5	1
West Virginia.....	101	2	12	15	26	19	27
Wisconsin.....	136	6	13	50	38	20	9
Wyoming.....	10	—	—	9	1	—	—

a/ Table includes 3,599 caseworkers and 75 director-workers. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes home-finders, workers in orientat on and others who are not providing services directly to children.

c/ Includes 36 workers in California, and 545 workers in New York for whom service load was not reported.

d/ Based on data excluding employees for whom service load was not reported.

Note: This table includes only workers who devoted full time to the child welfare program.

Table 9.— URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES SERVED BY PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, AND PERCENT OF STATE'S CHILD POPULATION LIVING IN THESE COUNTIES, JUNE 1952 a/

State	Number of counties in State	Number of counties served by child welfare workers			Percent of child population in counties served by child welfare workers c/
		Total	Urban counties b/	Rural counties	
Total					
Number.....	3,187	1,599	459	1,140	72.7
Percent.....	100.0	50.2	14.4	35.8	-
Alabama.....	67	39	7	32	76.5
Alaska.....	4	3	-	3	87.0
Arizona.....	14	8	4	4	83.9
Arkansas.....	75	19	3	16	42.1
California.....	58	57	21	36	99.9
Colorado.....	63	13	7	6	68.9
Connecticut.....	8	8	6	2	100.0
Delaware.....	3	3	1	2	100.0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	-	100.0
Florida.....	67	11	10	1	59.9
Georgia.....	159	79	12	67	61.8
Hawaii.....	4	2	1	1	79.2
Idaho.....	44	7	1	6	29.6
Illinois.....	102	99	32	67	99.2
Indiana.....	92	50	20	30	79.7
Iowa.....	99	31	14	17	51.8
Kansas.....	105	11	6	5	34.8
Kentucky.....	120	103	7	96	90.3
Louisiana.....	64	51	9	42	87.0
Maine.....	16	16	6	10	100.0
Maryland.....	24	14	4	10	79.6
Massachusetts.....	14	14	11	3	100.0
Michigan.....	83	56	21	35	92.1
Minnesota.....	87	26	8	18	60.0
Mississippi.....	82	20	7	13	42.1
Missouri.....	115	30	8	22	64.3
Montana.....	56	6	5	1	32.9
Nebraska.....	93	93	10	83	100.0
Nevada.....	17	14	4	10	84.9
New Hampshire.....	10	10	5	5	100.0
New Jersey.....	21	13	8	5	32.3
New Mexico.....	32	14	5	9	72.3
New York.....	62	61	26	35	99.9
North Carolina.....	100	39	7	32	60.8
North Dakota.....	53	5	2	3	16.9
Ohio.....	88	53	25	28	84.7
Oklahoma.....	77	45	12	33	71.1
Oregon.....	36	10	2	8	66.9
Pennsylvania.....	67	18	3	15	18.4
Puerto Rico.....	77	76	9	67	99.9
Rhode Island.....	5	5	4	1	100.0
South Carolina.....	46	16	3	13	54.7
South Dakota.....	68	56	8	48	87.0
Tennessee.....	95	35	6	29	65.8
Texas.....	254	33	19	14	28.5
Utah.....	29	13	5	8	87.8
Vermont.....	14	14	2	12	100.0
Virgin Islands.....	2	2	1	1	100.0
Virginia.....	127	28	15	13	50.0
Washington.....	39	34	13	21	98.1
West Virginia.....	55	55	8	47	100.0
Wisconsin.....	71	71	18	53	100.0
Wyoming.....	23	9	7	2	60.7

a/ Table based on caseworkers and director-workers assigned to specific geographic areas. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Based on 1950 Census. An urban county is one in which at least 50 percent of the population are living in urban places as classified by the Bureau of the Census.

c/ Based on 1950 Census.

Note: This table includes only workers who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

29317 500007
CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 17

CHILDHOOD
MORTALITY
FROM
ACCIDENTS

1949

CHILDHOOD MORTALITY FROM ACCIDENTS, 1949

Accidents kill and cripple more of our children than all the infectious diseases of childhood put together. Those diseases include influenza, pneumonia, poliomyelitis, tuberculosis, rheumatic fever, measles, diphtheria, and whooping cough.

If parents understood the accident problem and were as concerned about it as they are about polio and other contagious diseases, the toll of childhood death and disability could be cut sharply.

Accident prevention means setting up and maintaining precautionary measures. The measures that could reduce accidents are known to family physicians, health officers, teachers and safety experts. All these people are ready and anxious to help. But they can do little until parents are well enough informed to see that the needed precautions are set up and continuously maintained in the home, school, and other places where children are exposed to accidents.

The accompanying charts answer three questions:

1. How serious are accidents compared to other causes of childhood death? Chart 1 answers this question for each of five age groups. One may add the generalization that, in 1949, accidents accounted for over a third of all childhood deaths in the age range 1 to 19 years. The chart also shows that decreases in accident rates from 1940 to 1949 were small compared to the reductions achieved in death rates from other causes, and indeed the accident rate for ages 15-19 increased slightly during the decade. In terms of overall rates per 100,000 children of ages 1-19, the accident rate was cut only 16% (38.1 to 32.0) while the rate for all other causes was cut 46% (121.6 to 65.1).

2. What are the main causes of childhood accidents? Chart 2 shows that motor-vehicle accidents make up the greatest single cause group. Although it takes the heaviest toll in adolescence, the family car--or the neighbor's car--is a grave threat even to younger children. The chart also brings out the age variation in accident deaths from drowning; fires, explosions and burns; firearms; falls; poisoning; and, especially in infants, the inhalation or ingestion of objects.

3. In what kinds of places do childhood accident deaths occur? Chart 3 shows the new data on this question that became available in 1949. As would be expected, accident risks for infants and preschool children are greatest in the home. Yet, in the preschool age range, accidents outside the home also take a heavy toll, especially from transport vehicles.

Most of the accidents occurring on streets are due to vehicles and are therefore classified as transport accidents (see below). The low rate shown in Chart 3 for "street" merely means that street accidents which do not involve vehicles are infrequent.

However, one of the important facts revealed by the new data is the relative safety of what statisticians call "places for recreation and sport," which are indicated in Chart 3 as "playgrounds". These places include ball fields, swimming pools, and other places specially arranged for recreation. They are usually under adult supervision. The accident rate for these places is so small that it could not readily be shown as a separate band on the chart. Over the age range 1-19, the rate for places of recreation and sport accounts for only a small fraction of 1% of all accident deaths in childhood.

Number of Deaths

The data in the charts are shown in terms of rates rather than numbers of deaths in order to give an accurate picture of the relative risks at different ages. The number of deaths involved in the rates are, of course, important additional information. In 1949 the total number of children under age 20 killed by accidents was 17,649. Of them, 2,358 were deaths of infants under 1 year. These deaths were represented by the total infant rate, 72.1, shown in all three charts. The other 15,291 accident deaths were distributed as follows: 4,739 of ages 1-4; 3,004 of ages 5-9; 2,535 of ages 10-14; and 5,013 of ages 15-19. These numbers are represented by the rates 37.8, 22.3, 22.7, and 47.2, respectively.

Classification of Causes

The 1949 data are classified according to the Sixth Revision of the International Lists of Diseases, Injuries, and Causes of Death. Some of the detailed causes of accidents used in that Revision are not comparable with those used in the Fifth Revision, which was applied to the data for 1940. However, over the age range 1-19 years total accident deaths as classified by the two Revisions are fairly comparable; that is, the "comparability ratio" for the Revisions is close to 1.00 so far as total accident rates of children aged 1-19 years are concerned. This cannot be said regarding infants under 1 year of age, and as noted in Chart 1, the apparent rise from 1940 to 1949 in the accident rate for infants may not be real.

"Accidental Suffocation"

It is now widely recognized that infant deaths certified to "accidental mechanical suffocation in bed or cradle" (category number E924 in the Sixth Revision or 182 in the Fifth Revision) are rarely due to accidents or "suffocation," but are due instead to viral infections which overcome infants suddenly. Accordingly that cause is excluded from both the 1949 and 1940 accident rates in this report for infants under 1 year. However, deaths of children over 1 year of age certified to that cause, which are very few in number, have been included with miscellaneous accidents.

Race and Sex Differences

For an analysis of the relative risks among white and nonwhite children and among boys and girls, the reader is referred to an earlier report, "Childhood Mortality from Accidents", which was issued in 1946 as Children's Bureau Publication No. 311. To obtain statistically reliable information on race and sex differences, the data in that report were averaged over the 3-year period 1939-1941. In brief, for children under age 20 accident mortality was 35% higher for nonwhite than for white children, and the rate for males was over twice that for females. The sex difference increased sharply with age. The excess for boy babies was 30%, and at ages 15-19 the rate for boys was about four times as high as for girls.

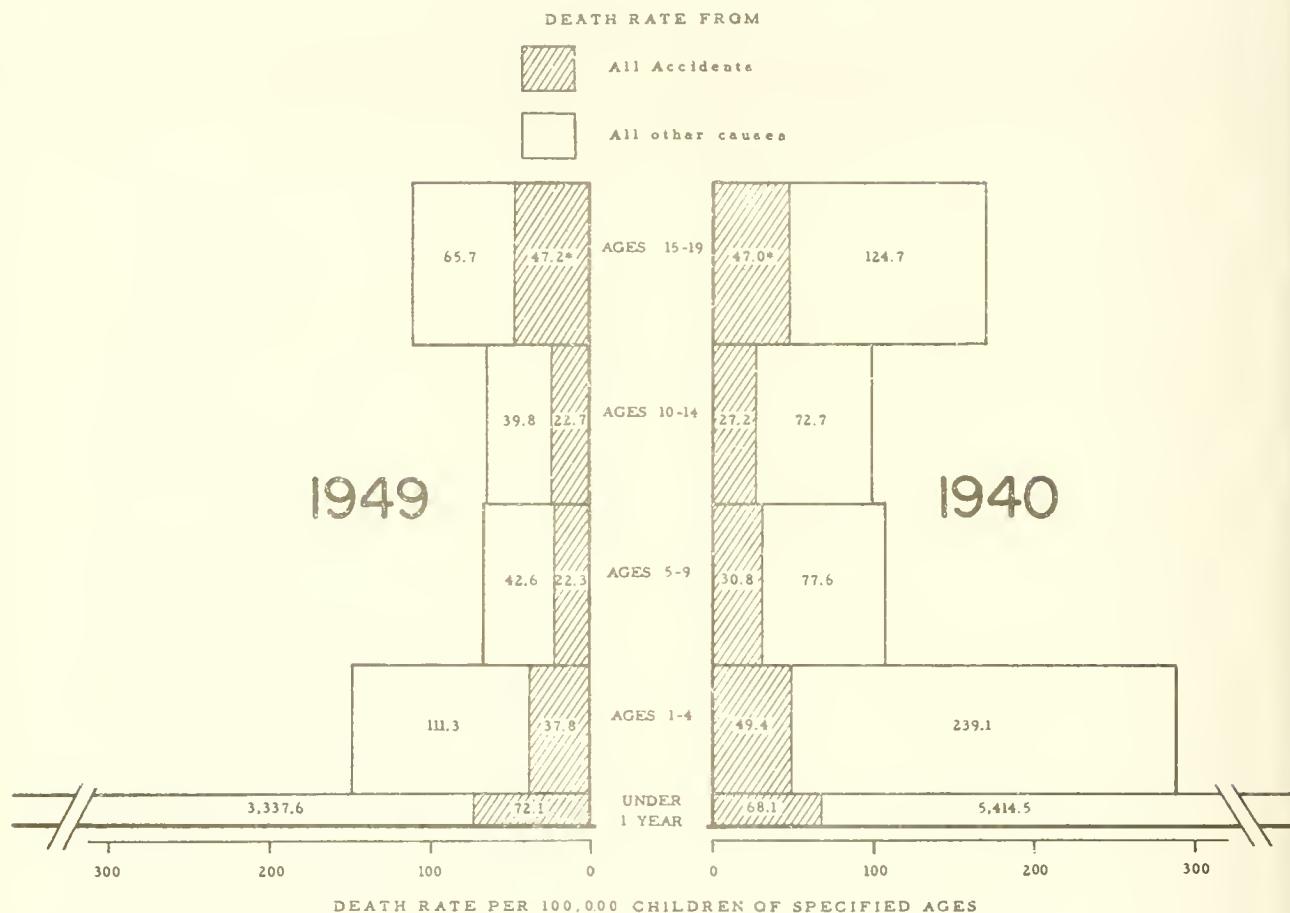
Transport Accidents

Although transport accidents are not classified by place of occurrence--beyond what is implied in the detailed classification of such accidents--they are included in Chart 3 for the sake of completeness and to make Charts 2 and 3 comparable.

The transport accidents shown in Chart 3 include both the motor vehicle group shown in Chart 2 and a relatively small group of other accidents (railway, water, air, and bicycle transport) which were included with "miscellaneous accidents" in Chart 2.

More detailed breakdowns of both transport and non-transport accidents are given in the reference cited in Chart 2. That volume is available in health departments and large libraries. Similar information is given in a separate report, "Accident Fatalities in the United States, 1949," Vital Statistics-Special Reports, Vol. 36, No. 19, which may be obtained on request to the National Office of Vital Statistics, Washington 25, D. C. In that report, table 8 on page 381 gives the number of deaths by place of accident on which the rates shown in Chart 3 are based.

CHART I.- CHILDHOOD MORTALITY RATES FROM
ACCIDENTS AND OTHER CAUSES
U.S., 1949 AND 1940

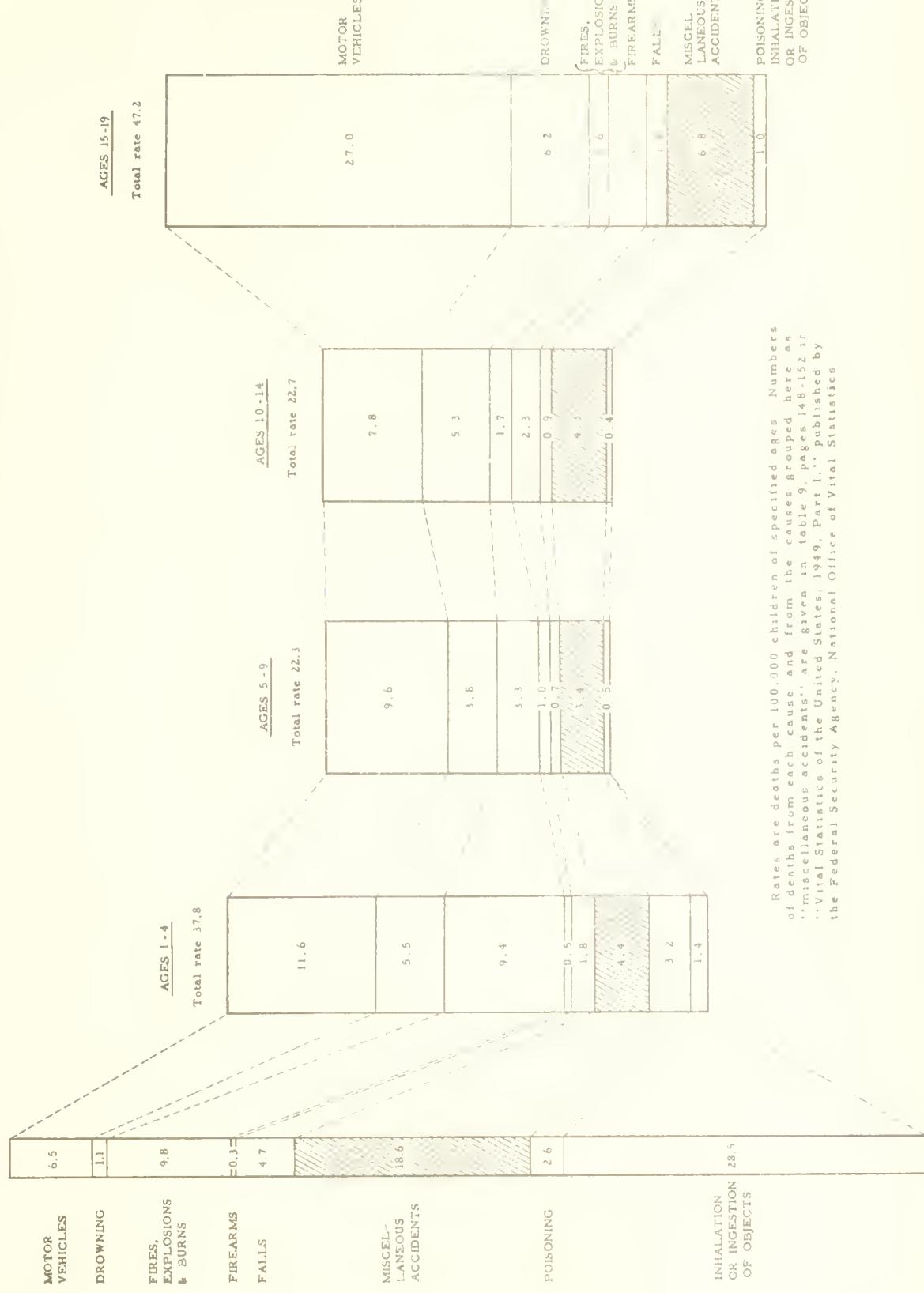


*Although this total accident rate changed little from 1940 to 1949, the component due to motor-vehicle accidents rose 12% while the component due to other accidents fell 11% during that period. No rise in the motor-vehicle component occurred for the other age groups, with the possible exception of infants under 1 year. In the rate shown for infants, both the motor-vehicle and other-accident components apparently rose, but the significance of the increases is uncertain owing to changes in the classification of causes of infant death in 1949.

CHART 2.- CHILDHOOD ACCIDENT MORTALITY RATES BY EXTERNAL CAUSE OF INJURY, U.S., 1949

UNDER 1 YEAR

Total rate 72.1



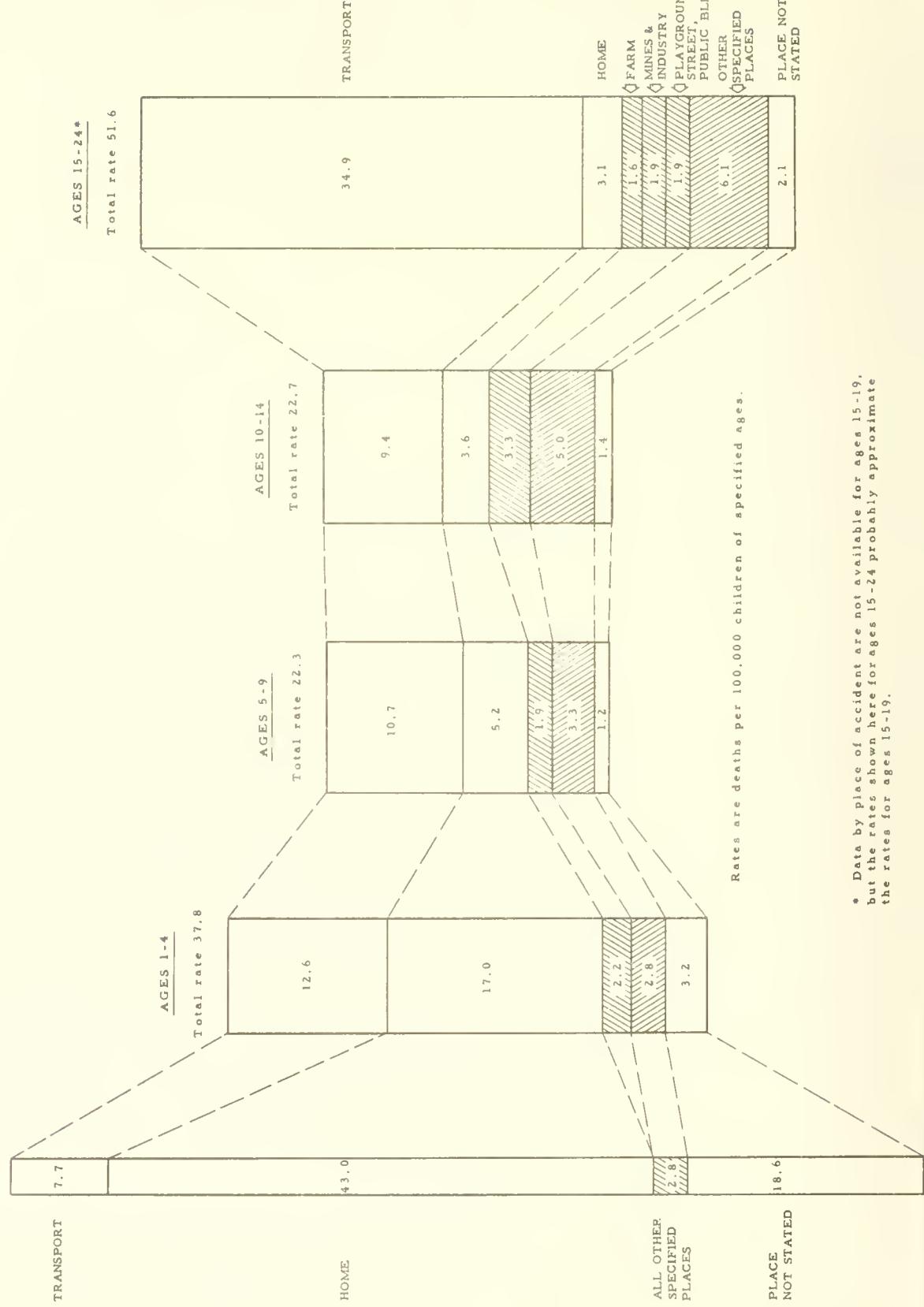
Rates are deaths per 100,000 children of specified ages. Number of deaths from each cause and from the causes grouped here as "Miscellaneous accidents" are given in table 9, pages 148-152 of "Vital Statistics of the United States, 1949, Part 1," published by the Federal Security Agency, National Office of Vital Statistics.

POISONING
INHALATION
OR INGESTION
OF OBJECTS

CHART 3.- CHILDHOOD ACCIDENT MORTALITY RATES
BY PLACE OF ACCIDENT, U.S., 1949

UNDER 1 YEAR

Total rate 72.1



CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 18

*juvenile
court
statistics*

1950-52

Juvenile court statistics IN GENERAL show the volume of delinquency, dependency or neglect and special proceedings cases (adoption, custody, etc.) disposed of by juvenile courts.

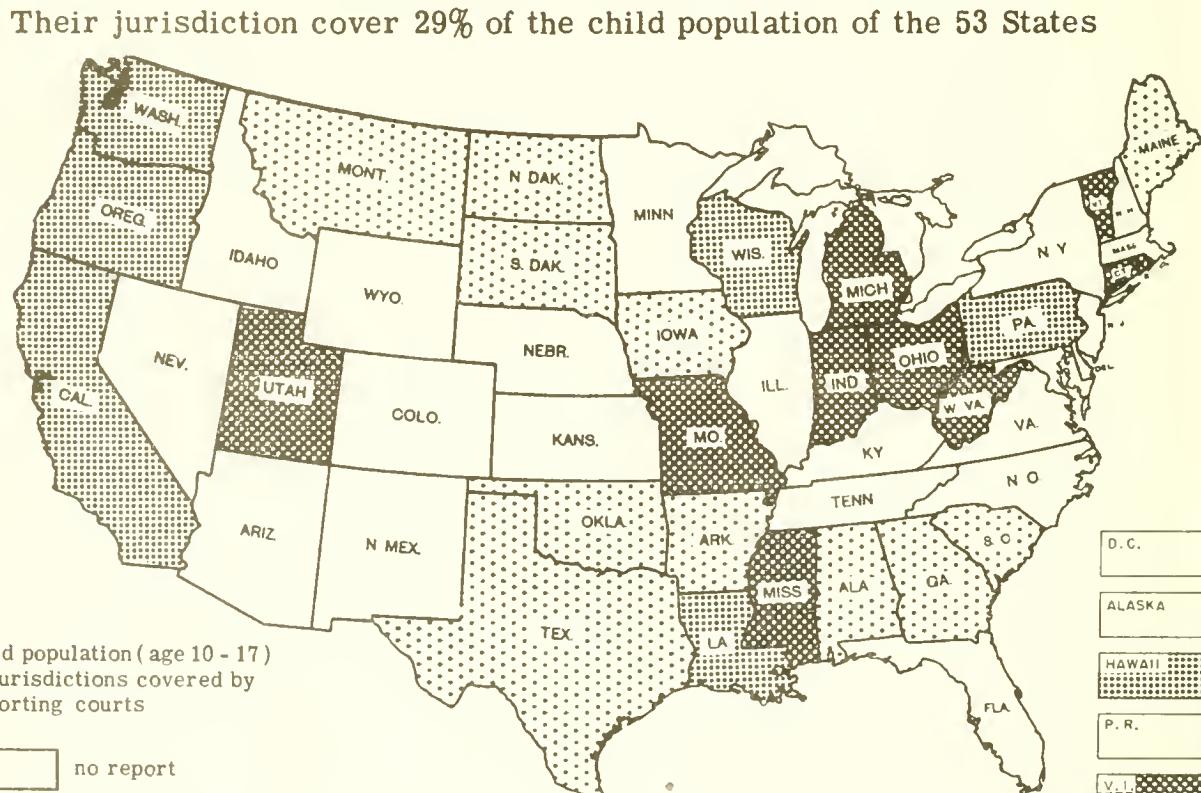
Because several factors affect the volume of cases referred to juvenile courts, the statistics by themselves do not measure completely the extent of delinquency, dependent or neglect situations in a community.

One factor affecting the number of cases referred to juvenile courts is the variation among communities in the organizational

pattern for child welfare services. For example, in one community with well-equipped child welfare agencies, the court may be used for only its judicial function; in another community, it may provide many services to children. Also, some communities have screening agencies, such as police juvenile aid bureaus, that may adjust the cases themselves or may refer them to community agencies other than the court.

Another factor affecting the volume of juvenile court cases is the age of children and the type of cases over which the courts have jurisdiction. These vary among courts and may even change for the same court.

THE 586 COURTS REPORTING IN 1952 WERE LOCATED IN 29 STATES



[White box] no report

[Light stippled box] less than one - third

[Medium stippled box] one - third but less than two - thirds

[Dark stippled box] two - thirds or more

juvenile court statistics | 1950-52

report by I. RICHARD PERLMAN Division of Research

Juvenile court delinquency cases in 1952 were approaching World War II peaks as the number increased for the fourth consecutive year. Within a year's time (1951 - 52) the increase was 10 percent. Over the four-year period (1948 - 52) the jump was 28 percent.

Dependency and neglect cases also went up in 1952. The increase for that year over 1951 was 4 percent, continuing the rise which began in 1951.

These and other highlights of juvenile court statistics are presented in graphic form in this bulletin. For a more detailed discussion and interpretation of juvenile court data than appears in this bulletin see: Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 8, "Juvenile Court Statistics, 1946 - 1949."

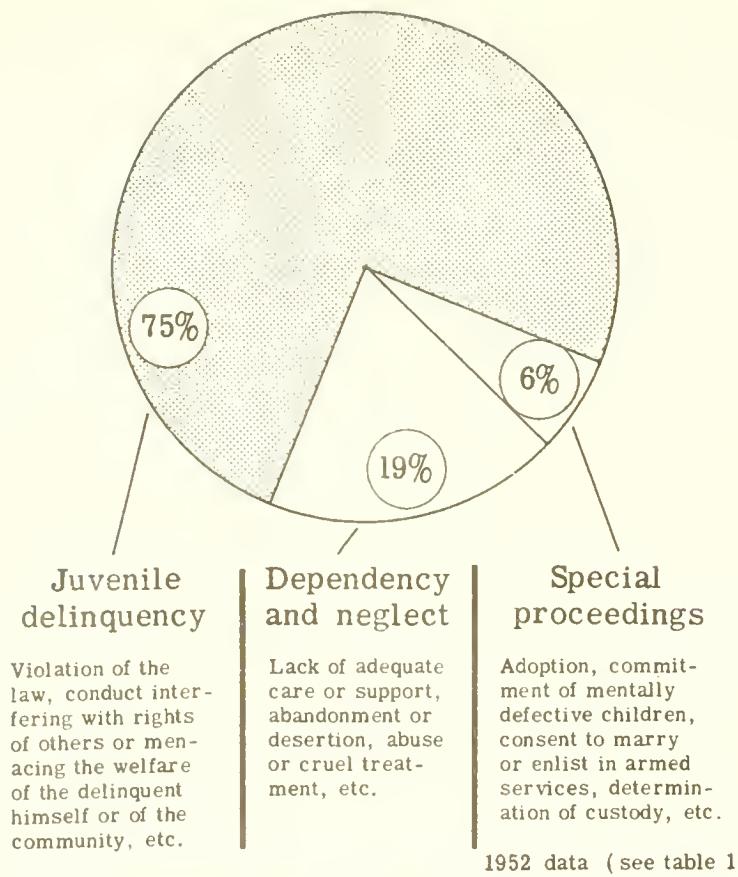
Juvenile court statistics
IN THIS BULLETIN show
the volume of delinquency,
dependency or neglect and
special proceedings for those
courts that voluntarily trans-
mitted "complete reports"
to the Children's Bureau
through State agencies. "Com-
plete reports" are those that
give information on all types
of cases--delinquency, de-
pendency or neglect and special
proceedings--including cases
disposed of unofficially as well
as officially.

About 200 juvenile courts have
sent in complete reports regu-
larly for a number of years.
The number of courts currently
reporting is much larger and
has increased recently. In
1951 there were 458, and in 1952,

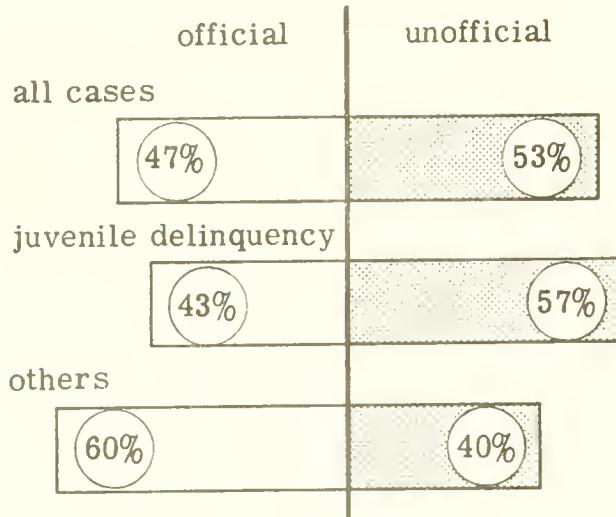
586 courts which sent in complete
reports. An additional 245 courts
reported in 1952 on official cases
only. Their data are shown in
table 2 but are not included in the
charts or other tables.

Charts showing trends are based
on the information supplied by
the smaller group of about 200
comparable courts. Other charts
are based on data for the latest
year available. For some this
is 1951 and for others 1952. The
year used is noted in each chart.

Because of the limited geographic
coverage of the courts reporting
(see map on opposite page) and
because large urban areas are
better represented than are the
smaller rural areas, the data
may not be representative of all
courts in the country.



THREE - FOURTHS
OF ALL
JUVENILE COURT CASES
WERE
DELINQUENCY CASES



MORE THAN HALF
OF ALL
JUVENILE COURT CASES
WERE
HANDLED UNOFFICIALLY

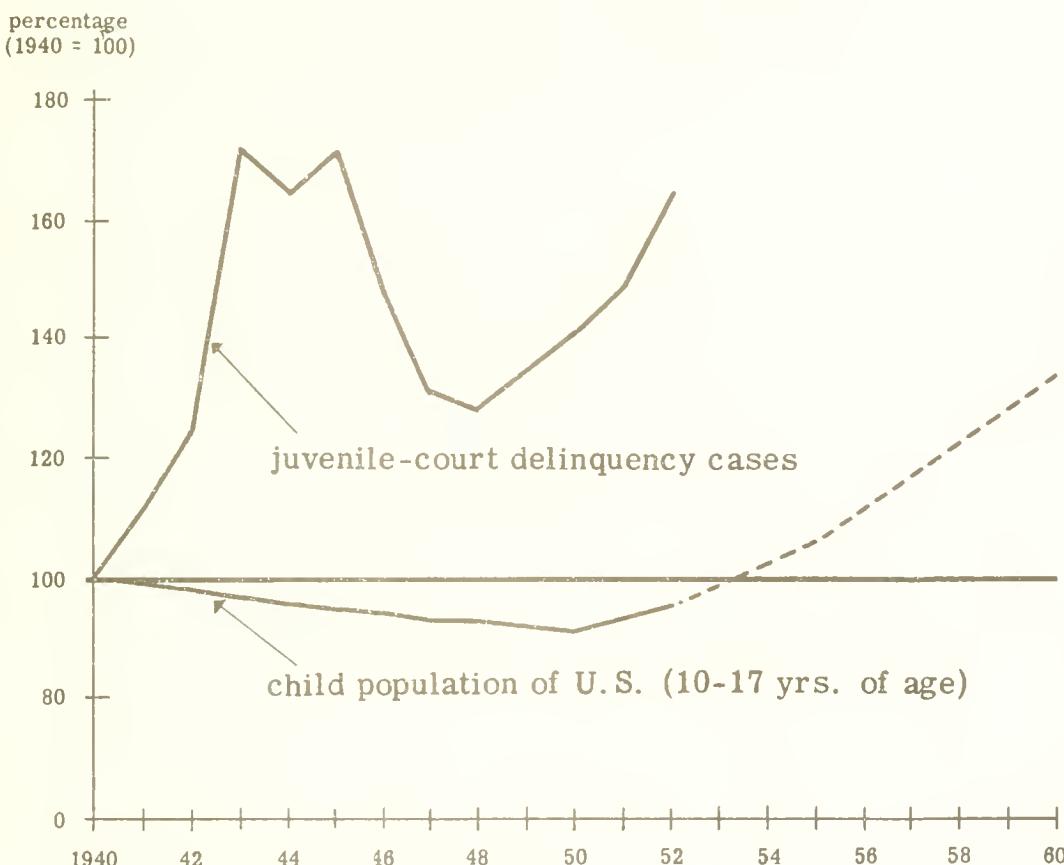
A referral to a court can be a disturbing experience for a child.
Many unofficial cases that do not require the formal judgment of a court might preferably be handled by other community agencies equipped to deal with such cases.

1952 data (see table 1)

— without the filing
of a petition for formal judicial hearing.

JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES ARE RISING

An estimated 385,000 children (or about 2% of all children in the U. S. aged 10-17) were dealt with by juvenile courts in delinquency cases in 1952.



(see table 5)

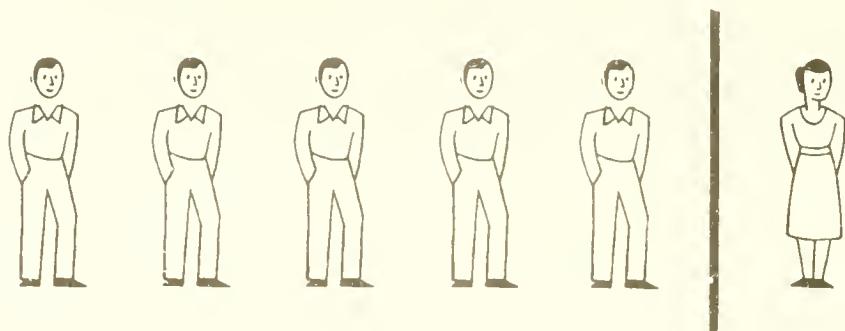
The increase in delinquency cases exceeds the increase in the child population.

By 1960, the child population 10-17 years of age (the predominant age group of delinquents) will be 40 percent higher than it was in 1952.

How will this population increase affect the future volume of delinquency?

delinquency

BOYS OUTNUMBER GIRLS ABOUT 5 TO 1 IN DELINQUENCY CASES.

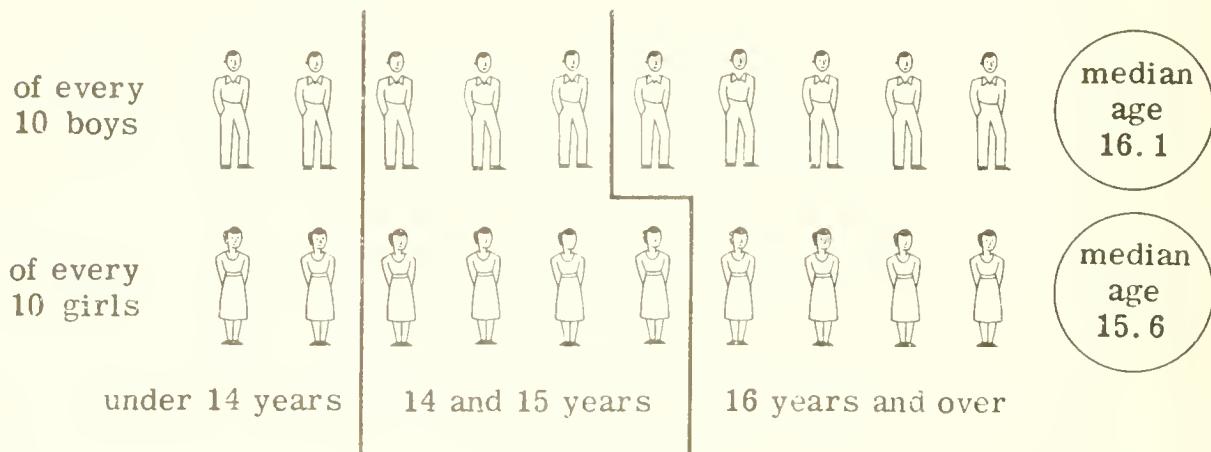


Boys are referred to courts mostly for stealing or malicious mischief. Such aggressive acts are more likely to come to a court's attention than are the be-

havior problems most frequently found among delinquent girls, such as ungovernable behavior, running away, and sex offenses.

1952 data

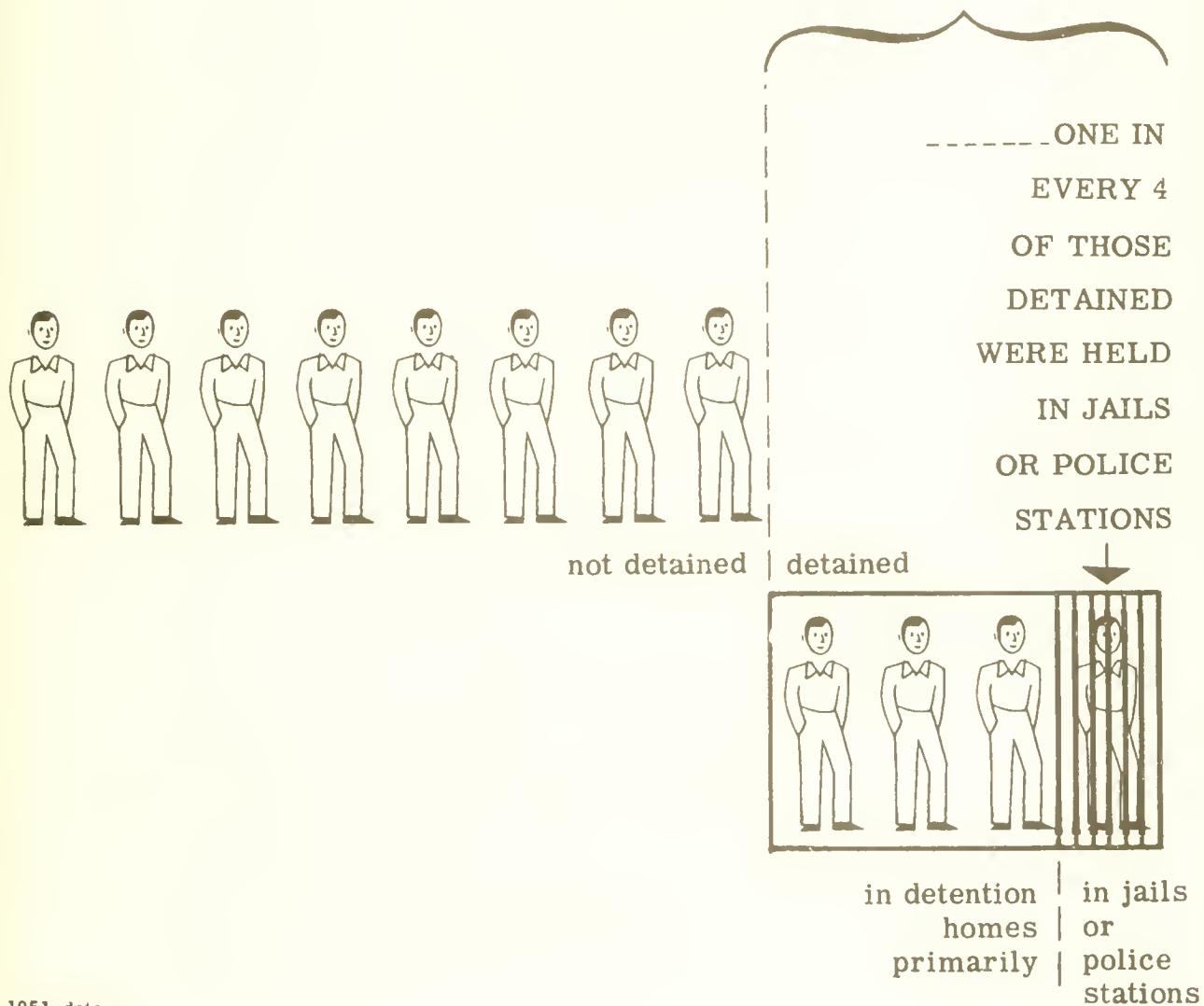
MOST DELINQUENT CHILDREN BROUGHT TO COURT
WERE 14 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER.



1951 data
(see table 6)

The average age for boys was slightly higher than that for girls.

One-third of the delinquent children
were detained overnight or longer
pending court hearing and -----



1951 data
(see table 7)

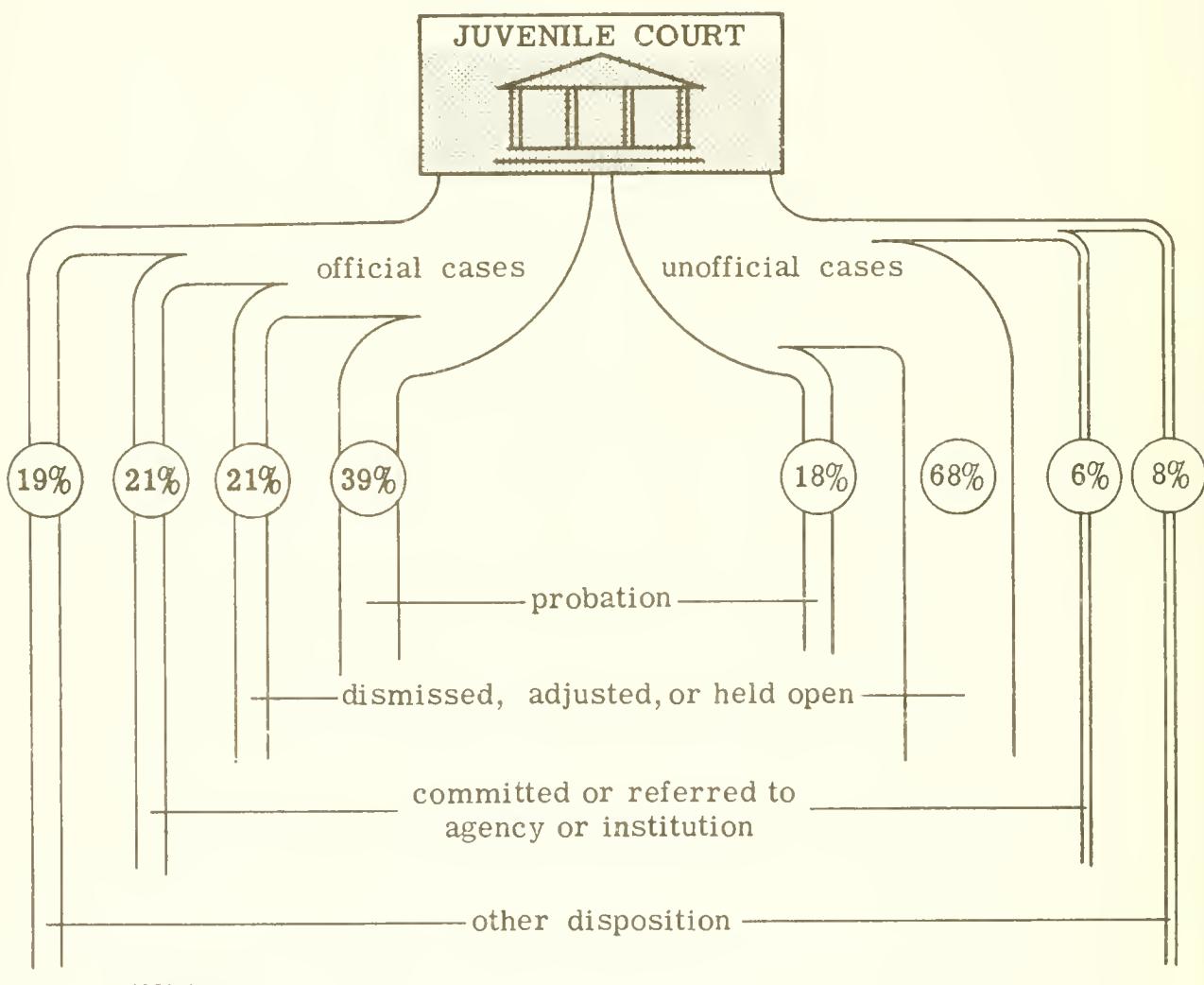
An estimated 30,000 delinquent children are held in jails or police stations annually waiting for a court hearing. Another 70,000 are held in jails by police or other law enforcement agencies without referral

to a juvenile court. However, some of these may be awaiting hearing in another court, such as criminal court.

delinquency

MOST FREQUENT DISPOSITION OF OFFICIAL DELINQUENCY CASES WAS "PROBATION"

MOST UNOFFICIAL CASES WERE "DISMISSED" OR "ADJUSTED"

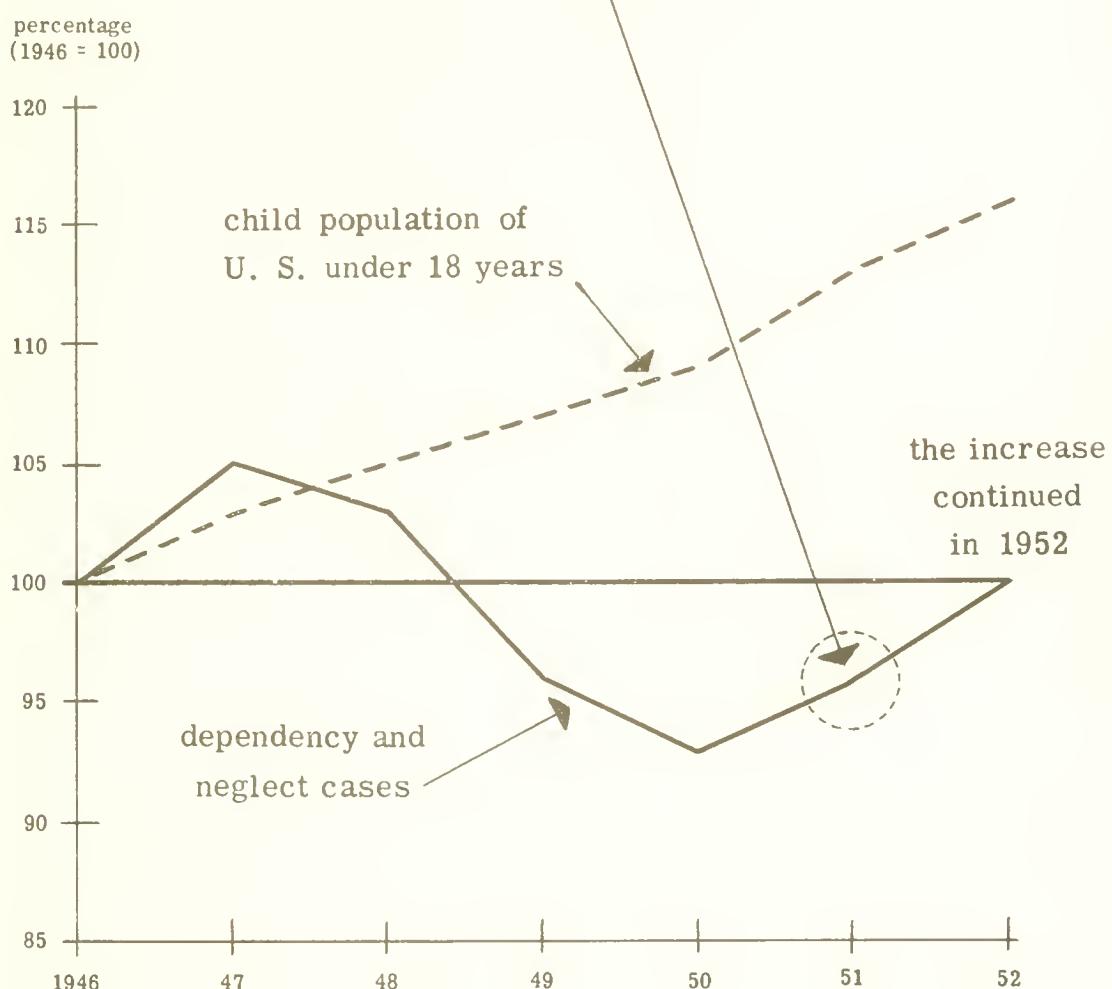


The disposition of boys' and girls' cases differed considerably. Dismissals or adjustments were higher for boys; commitments or referrals to agencies or institutions were more frequent for girls. This difference is attributable in part to the different reasons for which

boys and girls are brought to court. Girls are usually referred because of sexual misconduct or related offenses. This is considered a more serious offense than stealing or malicious mischief, for which boys are most frequently referred.

dependency and neglect

IN 1951, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES INCREASED
FOR THE FIRST TIME SINCE 1947



(see table 9)

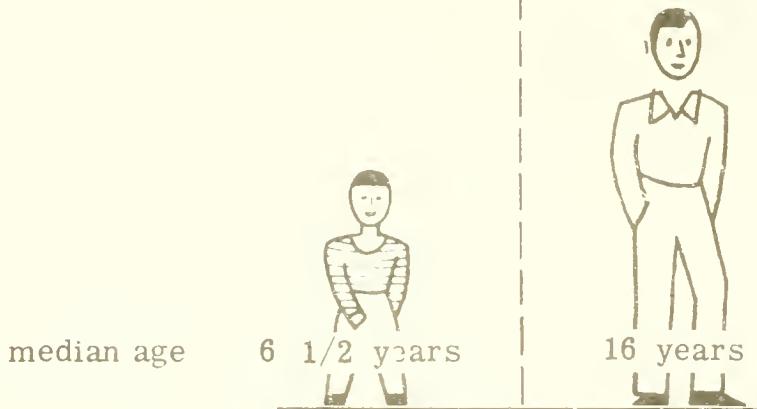
Since 1950 dependency and neglect cases have increased at about the same rate as the child population. (For this

chart the child population under 18 is used because this is the population at risk.)

dependency and neglect

CHILDREN DEALT WITH IN
DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT
CASES WERE MUCH YOUNGER

THAN THOSE DEALT WITH
IN DELINQUENCY CASES



This age difference is to be expected from the difference in the nature of the two kinds of cases. The delinquent child comes to court because of anti-social behavior;

the dependent or neglected child because of inadequate care or support by the parents.

1951 data
(see table 10)

WHEN SHELTER CARE PENDING COURT HEARING WAS NEEDED FOR
DEPENDENT AND NEGLECTED CHILDREN, THE MOST FREQUENT TYPE
WAS BOARDING HOMES AND HOMES OF FRIENDS OR RELATIVES

BOARDING HOMES AND HOMES
OF FRIENDS OR RELATIONS



DETENTION HOMES



JAILS OR
POLICE STATIONS



1%
39%
60%

1951 data (see table 11)

But many dependent and neglected children were placed in detention

homes -- often with older delinquent children.

ONE-THIRD OF THE CHILDREN
IN DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT
CASES ARE COMMITTED OR
REFERRED TO ANOTHER AGENCY
OR INSTITUTION FOR CARE

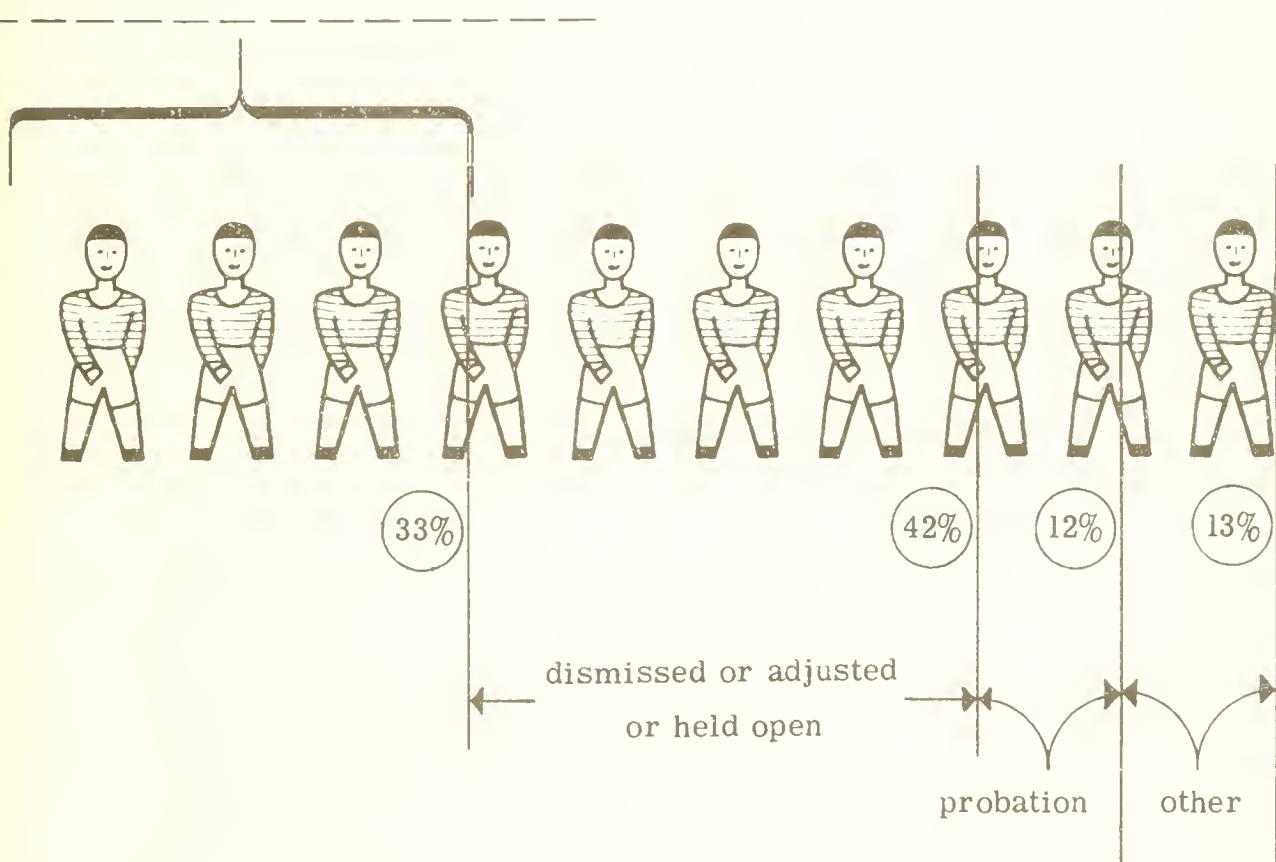


Table I.-- CHILDREN'S CASES, 1952: NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY 586 COURTS. a/

Areas served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total all cases	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special proceedings cases		
			Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official
			c/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
Total cases.....	—	187,593	139,358	53,263	70,427	35,686	17,057	13,275	10,678	7,265	2,634
ALABAMA:											
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham).....	16,18	2,682	1,350	716	634	710	296	414	622	319	303
Mobile Co. (Mobile).....	16	1,027	692	368	324	335	172	163	—	—	—
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery).....	16,18	727	427	210	217	232	6	226	68	46	22
ARKANSAS:											
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock).....	21	1,437	738	254	484	696	133	563	3	—	3
7 small courts.....	21	402	327	243	84	58	37	21	17	14	3
CALIFORNIA:											
Alameda Co. (Oakland).....	21	7,406	5,586	1,028	4,558	1,513	476	1,037	307	10	297
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond).....	21	2,428	1,811	568	1,243	1,470	309	161	147	6	141
Fresno Co. (Fresno).....	21	992	706	488	218	204	186	18	82	1	81
Kern Co. (Bakersfield).....	21	2,429	2,055	783	1,267	297	186	111	57	3	54
Orange Co. (Santa Ana).....	21	1,372	1,466	316	1,150	273	76	197	133	7	126
Riverside Co. (Riverside).....	21	923	790	425	365	133	133	—	—	—	—
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento).....	21	1,725	1,457	306	1,151	252	185	67	6	3	3
San Bernardino Co. (S.Bernardino).....	21	1,330	1,222	596	626	106	101	5	2	1	1
San Diego Co. (San Diego).....	21	3,265	2,224	984	1,240	687	370	317	354	14	340
San Francisco Co. (S.Francisco).....	21	6,103	4,725	977	3,748	1,169	540	629	209	2	207
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton).....	21	426	323	296	27	98	85	13	5	2	3
Ventura Co. (Oxnard).....	21	1,107	904	149	755	127	103	24	76	2	74
12 small courts.....	21	2,863	2,262	1,030	1,232	479	295	184	122	8	114
CONNECTICUT:											
First District (Bridgeport).....	16	1,999	1,575	413	1,162	424	424	—	—	—	—
Second District (New Haven).....	16	2,116	1,621	470	1,151	495	495	—	—	—	—
Third District (Hartford).....	16	1,966	1,398	329	1,069	568	568	—	—	—	—
GEORGIA:											
Bibb Co. (Macon).....	17	1,362	701	255	446	661	237	424	—	—	—
Fulton Co. (Atlanta).....	17	2,303	1,589	696	833	714	470	244	—	—	—
Muscogee Co. (Columbus).....	17	979	693	106	587	281	5	276	5	5	—
1 small court.....	16	412	357	185	172	41	41	—	14	14	—
HAZARD:											
First Circuit (Honolulu).....	18	2,841	2,063	1,016	1,047	207	144	63	571	571	—
INDIANA:											
Allen Co. (Fort Wayne).....	18	535	535	245	290	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Co. (Gary).....	18	1,345	1,282	244	1,038	35	15	20	28	16	12
Madison Co. (Anderson).....	18	99	99	48	51	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marion Co. (Indianapolis).....	18	1,933	1,021	938	23	137	424	13	475	458	17
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend).....	18	220	195	181	14	25	25	—	—	—	—
Vanderburgh Co. (Evansville).....	18	455	452	74	378	3	1	2	—	—	—
Vigo Co. (Terre Haute).....	18	262	237	59	178	15	2	13	10	—	10
46 small courts.....	18	2,634	2,344	920	1,424	255	143	112	35	35	—
IOWA:											
Polk Co. (Des Moines).....	18	1,117	856	173	678	261	175	86	—	—	—
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City).....	18	656	374	215	159	232	192	90	—	—	—
3 small courts.....	18	399	239	83	156	160	91	69	—	—	—
LOUISIANA:											
First Jud. Dist. (Shreveport)...	17	508	286	175	111	120	103	17	102	102	—
Fourth Jud. Dist. (Monroe).....	17	494	212	95	117	268	187	81	14	14	—
Fourteenth Jud. Dist. (Lake Chas).....	17	492	334	29	305	98	31	67	60	23	37
Orleans Parish (New Orleans).....	17	789	498	404	94	209	181	28	82	69	13
3 small courts.....	17	53	10	10	—	40	40	—	3	3	—
MAINE:											
1 small court.....	17	318	237	120	117	81	81	—	—	—	—
MICHIGAN:											
Berrien Co. (Benton Harbor).....	17	449	d/ 295	—	—	d/ 154	—	—	—	—	—
Calhoun Co. (Battle Creek).....	17	423	d/ 261	—	—	d/ 162	—	—	—	—	—
Genesee Co. (Flint).....	17	673	d/ 388	—	—	d/ 285	—	—	—	—	—
Ingham Co. (Lansing).....	17	314	d/ 183	—	—	d/ 151	—	—	—	—	—
Jackson Co. (Jackson).....	17	323	d/ 180	—	—	d/ 133	—	—	—	—	—
Kalamazoo Co. (Kalamazoo).....	17	275	d/ 135	—	—	d/ 140	—	—	—	—	—
Kent Co. (Grand Rapids).....	17	661	d/ 373	—	—	d/ 288	—	—	—	—	—
Macomb Co. (East Detroit).....	17	383	d/ 275	—	—	d/ 108	—	—	—	—	—
Muskegon Co. (Muskegan).....	17	528	d/ 405	—	—	d/ 123	—	—	—	—	—
Oakland Co. (Pontiac).....	17	667	d/ 441	—	—	d/ 226	—	—	—	—	—
Saginaw Co. (Saginaw).....	17	460	d/ 253	—	—	d/ 207	—	—	—	—	—
Washtenaw Co. (Ann Arbor).....	17	209	d/ 122	—	—	d/ 87	—	—	—	—	—
Wayne Co. (Detroit).....	17	3,760	d/ 2,558	—	—	d/ 1,202	—	—	—	—	—
70 small courts.....	17	2,660	d/ 1,634	—	—	d/ 1,026	—	—	—	—	—
MISSISSIPPI:											
Hinds Co. (Jackson).....	18	115	109	209	—	7	7	—	—	—	—
73 small courts.....	18	1,194	954	554	417	243	147	96	—	—	—
MISSOURI:											
Greene Co. (Springfield).....	17	404	297	87	210	63	61	2	44	44	—
Jackson Co. (Kansas City).....	17	3,168	1,751	942	808	781	326	455	636	619	17
St. Louis (City).....	17	3,493	1,921	618	1,303	797	305	492	775	743	32
St. Louis Co. (University City).....	17	73	455	152	503	157	66	91	171	164	7
111 small courts.....	17	2,078	965	678	287	498	393	105	615	608	7
MONTANA:											
1 small court.....	f/ 18	1,249	1,249	40	1,209	—	—	—	—	—	—

Table 1.-- CHILDREN'S CASES, 1952: NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY 586 COURTS. a --Continued

Areas served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total all cases	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special proceedings cases		
			Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official
NORTH DAKOTA:											
First Ju. Dist. (Fargo).....	18	596	380	223	157	118	75	43	98	87	11
1 small court.....	18	143	91	24	67	36	5	31	16	10	6
OHIO:											
Butler Co. (Hamilton).....	18	1,174	972	282	690	139	121	18	63	47	16
Clark Co. (Springfield).....	18	633	567	73	494	55	51	4	11	11	—
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland).....	18	5,801	4,914	1,522	3,392	639	601	38	248	241	7
Franklin Co. (Columbus).....	18	1,352	852	269	583	408	293	110	92	70	22
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati).....	18	4,652	4,040	176	3,864	413	412	1	199	92	107
Lorain Co. (Lorain).....	18	637	636	349	287	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lucas Co. (Toledo).....	18	2,429	1,610	352	1,258	322	260	62	497	389	108
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown).....	18	1,803	1,448	174	1,274	308	180	128	47	36	11
Montgomery Co. (Dayton).....	18	2,310	1,906	302	1,604	294	264	30	110	102	8
Stark Co. (Canton).....	18	570	454	454	—	86	86	—	30	28	2
Summit Co. (Akron).....	18	2,184	1,997	100	1,897	145	142	3	42	37	5
Trumbull Co. (Warren).....	18	657	506	465	41	141	136	5	10	10	—
64 small courts.....	18	9,133	7,345	3,925	3,420	1,317	1,082	235	471	384	87
OKLAHOMA:											
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa).....	18	1,744	1,015	132	883	703	127	576	26	22	4
5 small courts.....	18	288	151	94	51	131	110	21	6	5	1
OREGON:											
Lane Co. (Eugene).....	18	1,082	573	84	489	384	62	322	125	19	106
Multnomah Co. (Portland).....	18	3,496	1,907	502	1,405	1,505	588	917	84	84	—
11 small courts.....	18	3,151	2,447	722	1,725	651	287	364	53	31	22
PENNSYLVANIA:											
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh).....	18	6,860	4,157	2,766	1,391	2,624	1,092	1,532	79	79	—
Berks Co. (Reading).....	18	843	602	75	527	241	102	139	—	—	—
Montgomery Co. (Norristown).....	18	765	363	86	277	193	14	179	209	132	77
Philadelphia (City and Co.).....	18	9,587	7,365	7,189	176	1,351	1,351	—	—	—	—
RHODE ISLAND:											
State (Providence).....	18	1,788	1,188	1,038	150	168	160	8	432	427	5
SOUTH CAROLINA:											
Greenville Co. (Greenville).....	16	980	716	339	377	264	45	219	—	—	—
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg).....	16	304	156	71	85	3	—	3	145	91	54
SOUTH DAKOTA:											
2 small courts.....	18	530	457	76	381	72	59	13	1	1	—
TEXAS:											
Travis Co. (Austin).....	18	634	430	151	279	103	76	27	101	101	—
UTAH:											
First District (Ogden).....	18	2,609	2,366	1,617	749	243	155	88	—	—	—
Second District (Salt Lake City).....	18	3,717	3,522	2,994	528	195	132	63	—	—	—
Third District (Provo).....	18	1,453	1,400	1,103	297	53	45	8	—	—	—
2 small courts.....	18	1,258	1,080	873	207	178	75	103	—	—	—
VERMONT:											
16 small courts.....	16	399	118	118	—	281	281	—	—	—	—
VIRGIN ISLANDS:											
2 small courts.....	16	150	144	74	70	4	4	—	2	1	1
WASHINGTON:											
Pierce Co. (Tacoma).....	18	1,191	5/ 788	—	—	d/ 209	—	—	d/ 194	—	—
Snohomish Co. (Everett).....	18	520	d/ 318	—	—	d/ 153	—	—	d/ 49	—	—
Spokane Co. (Spokane).....	18	2,065	d/ 1,816	—	—	d/ 123	—	—	d/ 126	—	—
Yakima Co. (Yakima).....	18	1,267	d/ 1,117	—	—	d/ 63	—	—	d/ 87	—	—
14 small courts.....	18	4,983	d/ 4,146	—	—	d/ 514	—	—	d/ 323	—	—
WEST VIRGINIA:											
Cabell Co. (Huntington).....	18	432	361	199	162	20	20	—	51	51	—
Kanawha Co. (Charleston).....	18	589	448	281	167	62	62	—	79	79	—
46 small courts.....	18	2,240	1,467	936	531	560	307	253	213	194	19
WISCONSIN:											
Dane Co. (Madison).....	18	792	770	19	751	21	—	21	1	—	1
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee).....	18	7,611	6,487	2,358	4,129	672	332	340	452	427	25
Racine Co. (Racine).....	18	61	61	38	38	23	—	—	—	—	—
5 small courts.....	18	469	250	187	63	164	140	24	55	51	4

a/ NOTE WELL: The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

b/ Courts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately, showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

c/ Breakdown by type of case not available for 1,871 official dependency and neglect and special proceedings cases (included in total all cases), for one court in Pennsylvania.

d/ Breakdown by method of handling cases not available for 15,668 delinquency cases, 5,354 dependency and neglect cases, and 779 special proceedings cases (included in totals) for Michigan and Washington.

e/ The age under which court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and girls. The age for boys appears first.

f/ Age shown is the one under which court has jurisdiction for delinquent children. Montana courts have jurisdiction for dependent and neglected children under 17 years of age; Texas under 16 years of age.

Table 2.-- CHILDREN'S CASES, 1952: NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY ONLY BY 245 COURTS. ^{a/}

Area served by court ^{b/}	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Official cases only			
		Total	Delinquency	Dependency and neglect	Special proceedings
IOWA:					
Black Hawk Co. (Waterloo).....	18	182	80	102	—
Linn Co. (Cedar Rapids).....	18	75	65	10	—
Scott Co. (Davenport).....	18	125	75	50	—
92 small courts.....	18	1,135	766	369	—
NEBRASKA:					
Douglas Co. (Omaha).....	18	266	96	168	2
Lancaster Co. (Lincoln).....	18	288	150	124	14
4 small courts.....	18	17	12	2	3
NEW JERSEY: ^{c/}					
Atlantic Co. (Atlantic City).....	18	241	241	d/	d/
Bergen Co. (Hackensack).....	18	630	630	d/	d/
Burlington Co. (Burlington).....	18	33	33	d/	d/
Camden Co. (Camden).....	18	341	341	d/	d/
Essex Co. (Newark).....	18	2,112	2,112	d/	d/
Hudson Co. (Jersey City).....	18	719	719	d/	d/
Mercer Co. (Trenton).....	18	272	272	d/	d/
Middlesex Co. (Perth Amboy).....	18	291	291	d/	d/
Monmouth Co. (Long Beach).....	18	238	238	d/	d/
Morris Co. (Long Island).....	18	129	129	d/	d/
Passaic Co. (Paterson).....	18	187	187	d/	d/
Union Co. (Elizabeth).....	18	497	497	d/	d/
9 small courts.....	18	555	555	d/	d/
NORTH CAROLINA:					
Buncombe Co. (Asheville).....	16	148	58	47	43
Durham Co. (Durham).....	16	77	22	39	16
Foreythe Co. (Winston-Salem).....	16	252	105	93	54
Gaston Co. (Gastonia).....	16	79	32	47	—
Mecklenberg Co. (Charlotte).....	16	276	157	30	89
Wake Co. (Raleigh).....	16	358	146	5	207
103 small courts.....	16	2,797	1,910	708	179
NORTH DAKOTA:					
1 small court.....	18	191	122	35	34
Puerto Rico:					
Mayaguez District (Mayaguez).....	16	120	119	1	—
Ponce District (Ponce).....	16	45	40	3	2
San Juan District (San Juan).....	16	821	750	27	44
5 small courts.....	16	148	144	2	2
SOUTH DAKOTA:					
1 small court.....	18	138	138	d/	d/
WEST VIRGINIA:					
4 small courts.....	18	524	349	74	101

^{a/} The courts included here are those that reported their official cases only. For the purposes of this report these data are considered incomplete and are not used elsewhere in this report.

^{b/} Courts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately, showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

^{c/} Data for New Jersey are for period September 1, 1951 through August 31, 1952.

d/ No report on dependency, neglect or special proceedings cases.

Table 3. -- CHILDREN'S CASES, 1951 NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY 458 COURTS a

Areas served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total all cases	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special proceedings cases		
			Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official
			1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Total cases.....		17,114	11,114	57	41	31,435	17,281	14,154	8,066	5,990	2,076
ALABAMA:											
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham).....	16,18	1,388	707	31	1,261	595	666	102	32	70	
Mobile Co. (Mobile).....	18	1,211	1,225	255	155	100	—	—	—	—	
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery).....	16,18	1,171	431	150	41	109	3	3	3	3	
ARKANSAS:											
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock).....	21	1,352	58	531	732	149	583	7	4	3	
14 small courts.....	21	231	187	18	20	20	—	6	3	3	
CALIFORNIA:											
Alameda Co. (Oakland).....	21	5,286	4,757	1,706	3,330	1,356	378	245	10	235	
Contra Costa Co. (Richmond).....	21	2,912	1,278	229	743	395	780	115	11	121	
Fresno Co. (Fresno).....	21	3,287	610	1,741	236	162	149	13	2	75	
Kern Co. (Bakersfield).....	21	2,260	1,135	1,200	618	294	280	114	8	54	
Riverside Co. (Riverside).....	21	2,224	640	158	382	134	133	1	—	—	
Sacramento Co. (Sacramento).....	21	2,544	1,298	218	1,020	412	137	75	4	1	
San Bernardino Co. (San Bernardino).....	21	1,173	1,082	434	648	89	81	8	1	1	
San Diego Co. (San Diego).....	21	3,023	1,977	379	1,044	775	436	339	22	303	
San Francisco Co. (S. Francisco).....	21	2,177	1,428	578	3,748	1,711	460	1,251	1	341	
San Joaquin Co. (Stockton).....	21	179	101	144	12	22	20	2	1	1	
2 small courts.....	21	212	264	81	133	3	3	—	—	—	
CONNECTICUT:											
First District (Bridgeport).....	16	1,271	1,503	412	1,116	443	443	—	—	—	
Second District (New Haven).....	16	1,801	1,440	480	322	399	399	—	—	—	
Third District (Hartford).....	16	1,803	1,348	383	965	455	455	—	—	—	
INDIANA:											
Allen Co. (Fort Wayne).....	18	577	537	258	279	—	—	—	—	—	
Lake Co. (Gary).....	18	227	814	175	639	21	7	14	2	2	
Madison Co. (Anderson).....	18	111	110	41	66	2	2	—	—	—	
Marion Co. (Indianapolis).....	18	1,949	926	867	59	478	468	10	545	526	19
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend).....	18	1,158	903	216	687	130	108	22	125	125	—
Vanderburgh Co. (Evansville).....	18	380	380	28	352	—	—	—	—	—	
Vigo Co. (Terre Haute).....	18	154	146	33	109	10	—	10	2	2	
46 small courts.....	18	1,651	2,470	976	1,494	156	113	43	25	23	2
IOWA:											
Polk Co. (Des Moines).....	18	1,274	1,011	115	796	263	177	86	—	—	
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City).....	18	607	720	148	172	287	163	124	—	—	
MAINE:											
1 small court.....	17	318	278	113	165	39	39	—	1	1	
MISSISSIPPI:											
Hinds Co. (Jackson).....	18	85	74	74	—	11	11	—	—	—	
70 small courts.....	18	317	624	748	276	233	115	118	—	—	
MISSOURI:											
Greene Co. (Springfield).....	17	462	331	96	235	83	68	15	48	48	—
Jackson Co. (Kansas City).....	17	3,196	1,746	1,341	712	761	311	450	689	655	34
St. Louis (City).....	17	3,320	1,770	450	1,270	791	289	502	797	742	55
St. Louis Co. (University City).....	17	1,173	1,173	191	226	36	38	48	156	155	1
111 small courts.....	17	4,093	3,475	504	351	511	435	76	643	641	2
MONTANA:											
1 small court.....	18	909	909	44	865	—	—	—	—	—	
NORTH DAKOTA:											
First Jud. Dist. (Fargo).....	18	733	766	219	167	110	56	54	87	86	1
2 small courts.....	18	733	146	96	50	46	27	19	41	34	7
OHIO:											
Butler Co. (Hamilton).....	18	1,155	929	177	672	110	94	16	76	35	41
Clark Co. (Springfield).....	18	155	590	78	512	57	52	5	8	7	1
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland).....	18	3,478	4,634	1,636	2,798	3,744	1,581	2,163	150	150	—
Franklin Co. (Columbus).....	18	1,309	832	784	552	341	269	72	132	106	26
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati).....	18	4,947	3,572	124	3,431	335	322	13	157	61	96
Lucas Co. (Toledo).....	18	3,611	3,200	375	1,615	366	320	46	325	226	99
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown).....	18	1,632	1,347	187	1,202	221	167	54	24	22	2
Montgomery Co. (Dayton).....	18	1,889	1,530	253	1,277	247	241	6	112	111	1
Summit Co. (Akron).....	18	1,702	1,540	37	1,445	116	114	2	44	43	1
Trumbull Co. (Warren).....	18	511	394	149	25	109	107	2	8	8	—
60 small courts.....	18	7,751	5,307	1,785	3,122	1,320	1,085	235	524	425	99
OKLAHOMA:											
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa).....	18	1,477	1,273	101	1,152	780	122	658	14	5	9
6 small courts.....	18	1,477	103	7	28	302	182	120	30	27	3
OREGON:											
Lane Co. (Eugene).....	18	1,566	610	120	480	317	83	234	129	36	93
Multnomah Co. (Portland).....	18	3,245	1,733	478	1,345	1,366	592	774	56	56	—
8 small courts.....	18	3,245	2,183	651	1,552	769	226	543	91	37	54
PENNSYLVANIA:											
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburg).....	18	6,942	2,756	1,295	1,781	2,695	1,097	1,598	71	71	—
Berke Co. (Banding).....	18	811	426	93	543	175	70	105	—	—	—
Montgomery Co. (Warristown).....	18	224	122	31	322	179	22	157	150	73	77
Philadelphia (City and Co.).....	18	8,297	6,733	6,447	236	2,190	1,683	502	74	40	34

Table 3. -- CHILDREN'S CASES, 1951: NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY 458 COURTS. a/--Continued

Area served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total all cases	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special proceedings cases		
			Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official
PUERTO RICO:											
Aguadilla District (Aguadilla).....	16	54	44	8	36	10	2	8	—	—	—
Mayaguez District (Mayaguez)...	16	81	80	43	37	1	—	1	—	—	—
Ponce District (Ponce).....	16	123	112	16	96	8	8	—	3	—	3
San Juan District (San Juan)...	16	790	738	93	645	35	19	16	17	1	16
2 small courts.....	16	66	38	21	17	27	6	21	1	1	—
RHODE ISLAND:											
State (Providence).....	18	1,573	1,029	906	123	152	152	—	392	392	—
SOUTH CAROLINA:											
Greenville Co. (Greenville)....	16	862	511	297	214	335	73	262	16	16	—
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg)...	16	324	167	102	65	11	11	—	146	77	69
SOUTH DAKOTA:											
2 small courts.....	18	589	500	103	397	87	46	41	2	2	—
UTAH:											
First District (Ogden).....	18	2,128	2,025	1,379	646	103	80	23	—	—	—
Second District (Salt Lake City).....	18	3,152	2,977	2,612	365	175	128	47	—	—	—
Third District (Provo).....	18	1,313	1,230	959	271	83	57	16	—	—	—
2 small courts.....	18	999	917	633	284	82	42	40	—	—	—
VERMONT:											
16 small courts.....	16	364	110	110	—	254	254	—	—	—	—
WEST VIRGINIA:											
Cassell Co. (Huntington).....	18	362	301	156	145	21	21	—	40	40	—
Kanawha Co. (Charleston).....	18	827	689	229	460	57	57	—	81	81	—
53 small courts.....	18	2,878	1,942	1,533	409	626	471	155	320	308	12
WISCONSIN:											
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee).....	18	6,571	5,528	1,969	3,559	638	364	274	405	393	7

a/ NOTE WELL: The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

b/ Courts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately, showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

c/ The age under which court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and for girls. The age for boys appears first.

d/ Age shown is the one under which court has jurisdiction for delinquent children. Montana courts have jurisdiction for dependent and neglected children under 17 years of age.

Table 4.-- CHILDREN'S CASES, 1950: NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY 410 COURTS. a

Areas served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total all cases	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special proceedings cases		
			Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official
Total cases.....		104,853	73,411	30,224	43,187	24,910	13,522	11,388	6,532	5,482	1,050
ALABAMA:											
Jefferson Co. (Birmingham).....	16,18	2,347	1,077	585	492	1,217	691	526	53	36	17
Mobile Co. (Mobile).....	16	512	336	248	88	176	135	41	—	—	—
Montgomery Co. (Montgomery).....	16,18	428	352	131	221	72	37	35	4	4	—
ARKANSAS:											
Pulaski Co. (Little Rock).....	21	1,640	819	141	678	733	90	643	88	16	72
CONNECTICUT:											
First District (Bridgeport).....	16	1,703	1,388	383	1,005	315	315	—	—	—	—
Second District (New Haven).....	16	1,966	1,526	448	1,078	440	440	—	—	—	—
Third District (Hartford).....	16	1,478	1,123	277	846	355	355	—	—	—	—
ILLINOIS:											
Allen Co. (Fort Wayne).....	18	373	373	180	193	—	—	—	—	—	—
Lake Co. (Gary).....	18	1,003	959	172	787	29	12	17	15	4	11
Madison Co. (Anderson).....	18	108	108	43	65	—	—	—	—	—	—
Marion Co. (Indianapolis).....	18	1,514	893	467	426	394	381	13	227	203	24
St. Joseph Co. (South Bend).....	18	904	624	124	500	128	128	—	152	152	—
Vanderburgh Co. (Evansville).....	18	348	348	60	288	—	—	—	—	—	—
Vigo Co. (Terre Haute).....	18	133	133	60	73	—	—	—	—	—	—
47 small courts.....	18	2,879	2,408	909	1,499	386	174	212	85	44	41
IDAHO:											
Poli Co. (Dee Moines).....	18	1,082	748	141	601	340	191	149	—	—	—
Woodbury Co. (Sioux City).....	18	951	503	184	319	268	144	124	180	105	75
MISSISSIPPI:											
Hinds Co. (Jackson).....	18	92	89	89	—	3	3	—	—	—	—
61 small courts.....	18	693	519	241	278	174	49	125	—	—	—
MISSOURI:											
Greens Co. (Springfield).....	17	401	277	95	182	83	80	3	41	41	—
Jackson Co. (Kansas City).....	17	3,235	1,816	1,006	810	706	307	399	714	683	31
St. Louis (City).....	17	3,176	1,529	462	1,067	876	342	534	771	756	15
St. Louis Co. (University City).....	17	676	386	184	222	149	71	78	141	137	4
111 small courts.....	17	2,094	1,032	753	279	456	386	70	606	595	11
MONTANA:											
1 small court.....	18	1,005	1,005	36	969	—	—	—	—	—	—
NORTH DAKOTA:											
First Jud. Dist. (Fargo).....	18	586	394	261	133	184	168	16	8	8	—
1 small court.....	18	87	41	10	31	29	5	24	17	6	11
OHIO:											
Butler Co. (Hamilton).....	18	1,085	889	279	610	45	25	20	151	31	120
Clark Co. (Springfield).....	18	458	404	55	349	47	44	3	7	7	—
Cuyahoga Co. (Cleveland).....	18	6,980	3,392	1,261	2,131	3,405	1,621	1,784	183	182	1
Franklin Co. (Columbus).....	18	1,061	583	235	348	359	264	95	119	77	42
Hamilton Co. (Cincinnati).....	18	4,080	3,697	152	3,545	223	223	—	160	56	104
Lucee Co. (Toledo).....	18	2,473	1,762	220	1,542	407	346	61	304	206	98
Mahoning Co. (Youngstown).....	18	1,335	1,133	160	973	171	126	45	31	23	8
Montgomery Co. (Dayton).....	18	1,733	1,401	262	1,339	212	203	9	120	119	1
Summit Co. (Akron).....	18	1,409	1,209	102	1,107	155	144	11	45	45	—
Trumbull Co. (Warren).....	18	427	295	263	32	127	119	8	5	5	—
52 small courts.....	18	5,983	4,340	1,684	2,656	1,126	982	144	517	414	103
OKLAHOMA:											
Tulsa Co. (Tulsa).....	18	2,431	1,379	110	1,269	1,047	206	841	5	—	5
6 small courts.....	18,18	362	102	72	30	214	197	17	46	—	—
OREGON:											
Lane Co. (Eugene).....	18	1,034	545	129	416	411	116	295	78	26	52
Multnomah Co. (Portland).....	18	3,024	1,815	527	1,283	1,171	455	716	38	—	—
8 small courts.....	18	2,487	1,804	424	1,380	627	160	467	56	29	27
PENNSYLVANIA:											
Allegheny Co. (Pittsburgh).....	18	8,170	4,968	1,960	3,008	3,141	859	2,282	61	61	—
Berke Co. (Reading).....	18	703	494	68	436	207	77	130	2	2	—
Montgomery Co. (Norristown).....	18	542	318	64	254	224	11	213	—	—	—
Philadelphia (City and Co.).....	18	8,719	6,493	6,193	300	1,837	1,386	451	389	285	104
PUERTO RICO:											
Aguadille District (Aguadilla).....	16	27	27	18	9	—	—	—	—	—	—
Mayaguez District (Mayaguez).....	16	62	62	9	53	—	—	—	—	—	—
1 small court.....	16	24	23	6	17	1	—	1	—	—	—
RHODE ISLAND:											
State (Providence).....	18	1,533	987	859	128	187	178	9	359	359	—
SOUTH DAKOTA:											
Greenville Co. (Greenville).....	16	747	479	229	250	262	66	196	6	6	—
Spartanburg Co. (Spartanburg).....	16	329	155	103	92	25	11	14	149	85	64
SOUTH LAKOTA:											
2 small courts.....	18	535	453	68	385	73	44	29	9	9	—
UTAH:											
First District (Ogden).....	18	1,658	1,578	1,061	517	80	70	10	—	—	—
Second District (Salt Lake City).....	18	2,363	2,185	1,703	482	178	134	44	—	—	—
Third District (Provo).....	18	1,320	1,224	805	419	96	48	48	—	—	—
2 small courts.....	18	1,085	970	822	148	115	93	22	—	—	—

Table 4.-- CHILDREN'S CASES, 1950: NUMBER OF DELINQUENCY, DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT, AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES DISPOSED OF OFFICIALLY AND UNOFFICIALLY BY 410 COURTS. a--Continued

Areas served by court b/	Age under which court has original jurisdiction	Total all cases	Delinquency cases			Dependency and neglect cases			Special proceedings cases		
			Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official	Total	Official	Un-official
VERMONT:											
16 small courts.....	16	356	125	125	—	231	231	—	—	—	—
WEST VIRGINIA:											
Cabell Co. (Huntington).....	18	322	260	151	109	15	15	—	47	47	—
53 small courts.....	18	2,338	1,713	1,212	501	447	303	144	178	177	1
WISCONSIN:											
Milwaukee Co. (Milwaukee).....	18	6,243	5,347	1,163	4,184	531	261	270	365	357	8

a/ NOTE WELL: The data in this table should not be used to make comparisons between communities regarding the extent of delinquency. Questions concerning changes in an individual court's data from one year to another should be directed to that individual court.

b/ Courts serving areas with population of 100,000 or more are listed separately, showing the chief city located in each area. Courts serving areas with less than 100,000 population are combined for each State and are presented as "small courts."

c/ The age under which court has original jurisdiction is different for boys and for girls. The age for boys appears first.

d/ Age shown is the one under which court has jurisdiction for delinquent children. Montana courts have jurisdiction for dependent and neglected children under 17 years of age.

Table 5.-- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES, 1940-1952: NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY 206 COURTS AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN AGED 10-17 IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year	Juvenile delinquency cases a/		Child population of U. S. (10-17 years of age) b/	
	Number	Percentage (1940 = 100)	Number	Percentage (1940 = 100)
1940.....	39,440	100	19,115,000	100
1941.....	44,173	112	18,893,000	99
1942.....	49,300	125	18,674,000	98
1943.....	67,837	172	18,481,000	97
1944.....	65,076	165	18,287,000	96
1945.....	67,837	172	18,089,000	95
1946.....	58,371	148	17,902,000	94
1947.....	51,642	131	17,776,000	93
1948.....	50,546	128	17,683,000	93
1949.....	53,061	135	17,586,000	92
1950.....	55,504	141	17,431,000	91
1951.....	58,961	149	17,746,000	93
1952.....	64,927	165	18,239,000	95
1955.....	--	--	20,190,000	106
1960.....	--	--	25,602,000	134

a/ Data for 1946-1952 based on cases disposed of by 206 courts serving about 12 percent of the child population of the United States; data for 1940-45 for these courts estimated by the Children's Bureau.

b/ Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Data for 1940-1949 are provisional revised estimates (unpublished).

Table 6.-- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES, 1951: AGES OF BOYS AND GIRLS WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, IN CASES DISPOSED OF BY 458 COURTS.

Age of child when referred to court	Juvenile delinquency cases									
	Number				Percent					
	Total	Official		Unofficial		Total	Official		Unofficial	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	100,360	35,301	7,818	46,886	10,355	--	--	--	--	--
Age reported.....	83,430	27,528	6,034	41,205	8,663	100	100	100	100	100
Under 10 years.....	2,474	538	74	1,633	229	3	2	1	4	3
10 years, under 12.....	4,221	1,243	135	2,557	286	5	5	2	6	3
12 years, under 14.....	10,260	3,086	736	5,212	1,226	12	11	12	13	14
14 years, under 16.....	24,385	8,037	2,559	10,518	3,271	29	29	43	25	38
16 years, under 18.....	36,977	13,065	2,220	18,554	3,138	45	47	37	45	36
18 years and over.....	5,113	1,559	310	2,731	513	6	6	5	7	6
Age not reported.....	16,930	7,773	1,784	5,681	1,692	--	--	--	--	--

Table 7.-- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES, 1951: PLACES OF DETENTION CARE OF BOYS AND GIRLS, IN CASES DISPOSED OF BY 458 COURTS.

Place of detention care	Juvenile delinquency cases									
	Number				Percent					
	Total	Official		Unofficial		Total	Official		Unofficial	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	100,360	35,301	7,818	46,886	10,355	--	--	--	--	--
Detention care reported.....	66,220	23,016	4,818	21,474	6,912	100	100	100	100	100
No detention care overnight.....	44,666	14,523	2,224	23,345	4,574	67	63	46	74	66
Detention care overnight or longer a/	21,554	8,493	2,594	8,129	2,338	33	37	54	26	34
Jail or police station.....	5,144	3,134	482	1,563	265	8	14	10	5	4
Detention home.....	15,121	4,847	1,861	6,444	1,969	23	21	39	21	29
Boarding home.....	290	181	71	17	21	1	1	1	b/	b/
Other place.....	699	331	180	105	33	1	1	4	b/	1
Detention care not reported..	34,140	12,285	3,000	15,412	3,443	--	--	--	--	--

a/ Where a child was detained overnight in more than one place, only one place is reported. The selection is made in accordance with the order in which the places are listed.

b/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 8.-- JUVENILE DELINQUENCY CASES, 1951: DISPOSITION OF BOYS' AND GIRLS' CASES, DISPOSED OF BY 458 COURTS.

Disposition of case	Juvenile delinquency cases									
	Number				Percent					
	Total	Official		Unofficial		Total	Official		Unofficial	
		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls		Boys	Girls	Boys	Girls
Total cases.....	100,360	35,301	7,818	46,886	10,355	—	—	—	—	—
Disposition reported.....	70,905	23,991	5,027	34,426	7,461	100	100	100	100	100
Case dismissed with or without warning or adjustment.....	29,205	3,849	664	20,835	3,857	41	16	13	61	52
Case held open without further action.....	5,502	1,347	269	3,445	441	8	6	5	10	6
Child supervised by probation officer.....	18,562	9,399	1,827	5,878	1,458	26	39	36	17	20
Child committed or referred to:										
Public institution for delinquent children.....	3,776	2,610	876	235	55	5	11	18	1	1
Other public institution.....	832	509	149	143	31	1	2	3	a/	a/
Other court.....	1,241	405	65	596	175	2	1	1	2	2
Public department.....	1,392	465	234	434	259	2	2	5	1	3
Private agency or institution.....	1,415	406	495	274	240	2	2	10	1	3
Other disposition of case.	8,980	5,001	448	2,586	945	13	21	9	7	13
Disposition not reported.....	29,455	11,310	2,791	12,140	2,894	—	—	—	—	—

a/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 9.-- DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT AND SPECIAL PROCEEDINGS CASES, 1946-1952: NUMBER OF CASES DISPOSED OF BY 205 COURTS AND THE NUMBER OF CHILDREN UNDER 18 YEARS OF AGE IN THE UNITED STATES.

Year	Dependency and neglect cases		Special proceedings cases		Child population of U.S. under 18 years of age a/	
	Number	Percentage (1946 = 100)	Number	Percentage (1946 = 100)	Number	Percentage (1946 = 100)
1946....	16,277	100	3,344	100	43,216,000	100
1947....	17,080	105	5,410	162	44,467,000	103
1948....	16,842	103	4,863	145	45,272,000	105
1949....	15,686	96	3,782	113	46,136,000	107
1950....	15,085	93	4,366	131	47,042,000	109
1951....	15,580	96	4,346	130	48,638,000	113
1952....	16,213	100	4,289	128	50,312,000	116

a/ Bureau of the Census, U. S. Department of Commerce. Data for 1946-1949 are provisional revised estimates (unpublished).

Table 10. -- DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES, 1951 AGE OF CHILDREN WHEN REFERRED TO COURT, IN CASES DISPOSED OF BY 458 COURTS.

Age of child when referred to court	Dependency and neglect cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Official	Unofficial	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total cases.....	31,435	17,281	14,154	—	—	—
Age reported.....	24,257	13,251	11,006	100	100	100
Under 2 years.....	4,837	2,582	1,655	17	20	15
2 years, less than 6.....	7,096	3,611	3,485	29	27	32
6 years, less than 10.....	5,564	2,972	2,592	23	22	23
10 years, less than 14.....	4,327	2,432	1,895	18	18	17
14 years, less than 18.....	2,849	1,556	1,293	12	12	12
18 years, and over.....	184	98	86	1	1	1
Age not reported.....	7,178	4,930	3,148	—	—	—

Table 11. -- DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES, 1951 PLACES OF SHELTER CARE OF CHILDREN, IN CASES DISPOSED OF BY 458 COURTS.

Place of shelter care	Dependency and neglect cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Official	Unofficial	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total cases.....	31,435	17,281	14,154	—	—	—
Shelter care reported.....	18,368	10,674	8,194	100	100	100
No shelter care overnight.....	14,269	7,130	7,139	76	67	87
Shelter care overnight or longer a/.....	4,599	3,544	1,055	24	33	13
Jail or police station.....	48	29	19	b/	b/	b/
Detention home.....	1,771	1,350	421	10	13	5
Boarding home.....	1,012	895	207	5	7	3
Other place.....	1,758	1,360	408	9	13	5
Shelter care not reported.....	12,567	6,607	5,960	—	—	—

a/ Where a child was cared for overnight in more than one place, only one place is reported. The selection is made in accordance with the order in which the places are listed.

b/ Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 12.-- DEPENDENCY AND NEGLECT CASES, 1951: DISPOSITION OF CHILDREN'S CASES DISPOSED OF BY 458 COURTS.

Disposition of case	Dependency and neglect cases					
	Number			Percent		
	Total	Official	Unofficial	Total	Official	Unofficial
Total cases.....	31,435	17,281	14,154	—	—	—
Disposition reported.....	19,299	11,030	8,269	100	100	100
Case dismissed with or without warning or adjustment.....	6,383	2,059	4,324	33	19	52
Case held open without further action.....	1,722	525	1,197	9	5	15
Child supervised by probation officer.	2,193	1,254	939	12	11	11
Child committed or referred to:						
Public institution for delinquent children.....	22	21	1	a/	a/	a/
Other public institution.....	571	517	54	3	5	1
Other court.....	224	113	111	1	1	1
Public department.....	4,102	3,772	330	21	34	4
Private agency or institution.....	1,540	1,285	255	8	12	3
Other disposition of case.....	2,542	1,484	1,058	13	13	13
Disposition not reported.....	12,136	6,251	5,885	—	—	—

a/ Less than 0.5 percent.

CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 19

SELECTED
CHILD WELFARE
EXPENDITURES BY
STATE AND LOCAL
PUBLIC WELFARE
AGENCIES

1952

Selected Child Welfare Expenditures by State and Local
Public Welfare Agencies, 1952 1/

More than \$113 million was spent by State and local public welfare agencies throughout the country for child welfare services during the year ended June 30, 1952. This figure, which includes State and local funds as well as Federal child welfare services funds, is an estimate based on reports received by the Children's Bureau from 45 of the 53 State public welfare departments that administer funds for child welfare services under title V, part 3, of the Social Security Act. 2/ About 73 percent of this sum, an estimated \$82 million, went for foster care payments, i.e., payments for the support and care of children in foster family homes and institutions. 3/ The balance, \$31 million, was spent for professional services and for administration.

The data on public child welfare expenditures reported in this bulletin -- the first on such expenditures published by the Children's Bureau--include the cost of (1) salaries of staff devoting full time to child welfare services, (2) the appropriate share of salaries of staff spending only part of their time on such services, (3) training of staff, (4) foster care payments, and (5) the administration of the child welfare services program. Excluded are (1) capital investments, (2) expenditures for the operation and maintenance of public institutions, (3) expenditures by courts for the care of children, (4) expenditures of youth authorities, (5) appropriations by legislatures which go directly to voluntary social welfare organizations, and (6) public assistance payments for children living in their own homes or in the homes of relatives.

The data which follow are for the 40 States that submitted substantially complete reports. 4/ These States are reasonably representative of the country as a whole in that they are in all regions of the country, in high, middle, and low per capita income groups of States and in predominantly urban and predominantly rural groups of States.

1/ This report prepared by Mignon Sauber and Jack Wiener, Program Analysis Branch, Division of Research.

2/ In this report, the District of Columbia, the Territories, and the possessions are referred to as States.

3/ Foster care payments include payments for the board, clothing, medical care, and other expenses of a child who is living in a foster family home or institution because for one reason or another, he cannot live with his family. Any payment by a public welfare agency on behalf of such a child, for example, a payment to a private vendor for clothing, is included. The child may live in a foster family home supervised by the public welfare department or the welfare department may purchase care for him in a home or child caring institution operated under the auspices of a voluntary agency or under its supervision. For easy reference the phrase "foster care payments" is used in this report to include all expenditures for the living expenses and care of these children. The phrase is not meant to include expenditures for the professional services and administration that are a part of the total foster care program.

4/ A report is considered substantially complete if it includes 90 percent or more of total child welfare expenditures in the reporting State.

Per capita expenditures for child welfare services vary widely

During the year ended June 30, 1952, in the 40 States submitting substantially complete reports, nearly \$2 per child under 21 in the population was spent (Federal, State, and local funds) for public child welfare services. (This includes expenditures for payments for the foster care of children.) Per capita expenditures ranged from less than 50 cents per child in Alabama, Arkansas, Georgia, Idaho, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas, to more than \$5 per child in the District of Columbia, Connecticut, and New York.

Among the many factors contributing to the differences between States in per capita expenditures for child welfare services are the differences from one State to another in coverage and characteristics of the program. In some States child welfare services are available in every county; in others many counties are still without such services. In some States most of the children receiving child welfare services are cared for away from their own homes; in others, most receive these services in their own homes. Other factors influencing expenditures for child welfare services are the extent of services under voluntary auspices, the degree of urbanization within a State, the organizational structures for providing public services to children, and the fiscal capacity of the State as reflected in its per capita income.

Perhaps the most important of these factors is the character of the foster care program. Per capita expenditures are bound to be higher when large numbers of children are in long-time foster care. With expenditures for foster care excluded, the average expenditure per child in the population for the 40 States was only 54 cents; with foster care expenditures included, it was nearly \$2.

High income States spend more for services to children

Per capita expenditures for public child welfare services vary rather consistently with the income level of the State. 1/ States with low per capita incomes spent less per child for public child welfare services than States with larger per capita incomes. The average expenditure per child in the population in the lowest income States was only 62 cents as compared with an average of \$3.22 in the highest income States. The following table shows this relationship:

States grouped by per capita income of State 1/	Expenditure per child under 21 in the population	
	Including foster care payments	Excluding foster care payments
Total, 37 States 2/	\$2.03	\$.54
Lowest per capita income States (\$818 - \$1,360) Ala.; Ark.; Ga.; La.; Miss.; N. Dak.; N. Mex.; Okla.; S. C.; S. Dak.; Tenn.; W. Va.	\$.62	\$.33
Middle per capita income States (\$1,361 - \$1,697) Ariz.; Colo.; Idaho; Ind.; Iowa; Me.; Minn.; Mo.; Mont.; N. H.; R. I.; Tex.; Utah; Wyo.	\$1.10	\$.42
Highest per capita income States (\$1,698 - \$2,260) Calif.; Conn.; Del.; D. C.; Ill.; Mass.; Mich.; N. Y.; Ohio; Ore.; Wash.	\$3.22	\$.71

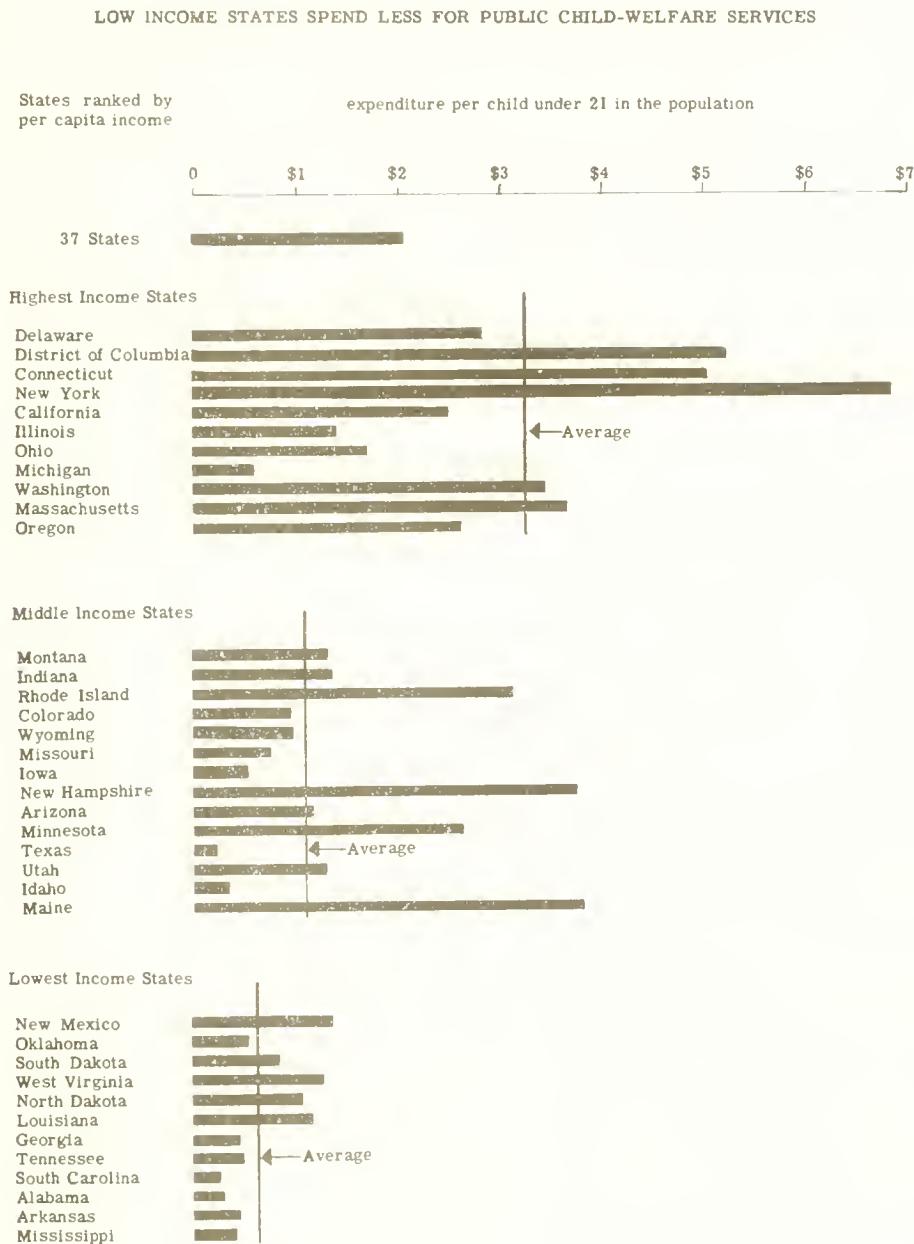
1/ Calendar year 1952

2/ Excludes the Territories; information on per capita income is not available.

1/ Rank correlation = + .7

Even when expenditures for foster care payments are excluded, a difference between per capita expenditures in the highest and the lowest income States exists. The highest income States spent 71 cents per child in the population, exclusive of expenditures for foster care payments; the lowest income States, only 33 cents.

Within each income classification wide variations occurred among the States in per capita expenditures. For example, among the highest income States, Michigan spent less than \$1 per child in the population for public child welfare services, including foster care payments. New York spent more than \$6 per child for this purpose. The range in per capita expenditures among the States in one income classification frequently overlapped the range in another. The following bar chart illustrates these interstate variations and also shows the relationship between per capita income and average expenditure for public child welfare services:



Fiscal ability as reflected in per capita income is, however, only one of many factors affecting a State's expenditures for public child welfare services. Some other factors have already been mentioned. An additional factor, and one closely associated with the per capita income, but a factor which can be examined separately, is the "rurality" of a State.

Rural States spend less for services for children

As with States grouped by per capita income, contrasts appear between the most rural States and the most urban States in per capita expenditures for child welfare services, whether or not foster care payments are included. In general, the most urban States spent relatively more for public services for children than did the most rural States.

As a step toward analyzing expenditures according to the rural or urban character of the States, the States were ranked according to the proportion of the total population of the State that lived in cities of 50,000 or more. The States were then divided into three groups. States classified as the "most rural" were those with the smallest share of their populations (less than 16 percent) living in cities of 50,000 or more; the "most urban" States were those with the largest share of their population (35 percent or more) living in cities of 50,000 or more. ^{1/} In the middle group of States, from 16 percent to 35 percent of the people lived in cities of 50,000 or more.

When foster care payments are included the average amount spent by the most rural States was \$1.02 per child in the population; the amount spent by the most urban States was \$2.66. Even when these data were further analyzed to eliminate the influence of the large foster care programs in the most urban States, there was still a significant difference, although it was not nearly so marked:

Urban or rural character of State	Expenditure per child under 21 in the population	
	Including foster care payments	Excluding foster care payments
Total, 40 States ^{1/}	\$1.99	\$.54
Most rural States		
(less than 16 percent of population live in cities of 50,000 or more)	\$1.01	\$.43
Semirural States		
(16 to 33 percent of the population live in cities of 50,000 or more)	\$1.14	\$.46
Most urban States		
(33 percent or more of population live in cities of 50,000 or more)	\$2.65	\$.61

^{1/} See appendix for classification of States.

Many of the States defined as most rural are also in the group with the lowest per capita income. Also, many of the most urban States are in the group with the highest per capita income. Thus, it is not surprising to find similarities in average expenditures in the rural and the low income States and also in the urban and the high income States. It is clear that in the year ended June 30, 1952, the rural low income States spent less for public child welfare services than did the urban high income States. This held even when expenditures for foster care payments were excluded.

^{1/} See appendix for classification of States.

EXPENDITURES FOR FOSTER CARE PAYMENTS

The bulk of public child welfare services expenditures goes for foster care payments

Foster care payments absorbed the major share (nearly three-fourths) of all public expenditures for child welfare services in the 40 States from which substantially complete reports were received. The total spent by these States for foster care payments was nearly \$62.5 million. Salaries of personnel accounted for nearly all of the remaining expenditures. Less than 5 percent of total expenditures went for general administration, exclusive of the cost of foster care payments and personnel.

Among the 40 States submitting substantially complete reports, the proportion of total child welfare expenditures that went for foster care payments ranged from less than 25 percent in 4 States (Idaho, Mississippi, Texas, and the Virgin Islands) to more than 75 percent in 7 States (Connecticut, Indiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New York, and Oregon.) These groupings suggest the regional differences in the extent of foster care programs. In general, the Northern States, especially those in the Northeast, have relatively larger foster care programs than do the States in the South, where relatively more of the children receiving child welfare services live in their own homes or the homes of relatives.

Foster care payments come almost entirely from State and local funds

State and local funds carried almost the entire cost of the foster care payments for children in foster family homes and institutions. In the 40 States represented in these data, Federal child welfare services funds were used for less than 1 percent of these costs.

How these costs were divided between State, local, and Federal child welfare services funds is shown in the following table:

<u>Source of funds used for foster care payments 1/</u>	<u>Number of States</u>	<u>States</u>
Total	40	
Federal CWS, State, and local funds	7	Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Mississippi, Oklahoma, South Carolina, South Dakota
Federal CWS, and State funds only .	5	Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands
Federal CWS, and local funds only .	3	Georgia, Ohio, Texas
State and local funds only	14	Alabama, California, Colorado, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, New York, North Dakota, Oregon, Tennessee, West Virginia, Wyoming
State funds only	8	Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, New Mexico, Rhode Island, Utah, Washington
Local funds only	3	Indiana, Iowa, New Hampshire

1/ For information on individual States, see table 2.

Only 15 of the 40 States used Federal child welfare services funds for foster care payments. The amounts ranged from \$175 in Idaho to more than \$50,000 in Georgia and Mississippi. In Georgia the Federal share represented only 13 percent of all the public money spent for this purpose; in Mississippi it represented nearly half the total. In the 4 States in which Federal funds provided for as much as 15 percent of the total public funds for foster care payments, the Federal share was as follows: Mississippi 49 percent, Oklahoma 20 percent, South Carolina 15 percent, South Dakota 27 percent.

In 13 States no local funds were spent for foster care payments; in 6, no State funds were spent for this purpose. In part this reflects the differences in basic administrative organization between States with State-administered public child welfare programs and those with locally administered programs. In the 21 States in which both State and local governments shared the cost of foster care, the proportion borne by each level of government varied from State to State.

Most of the foster care payments are for children in homes supervised by a public welfare agency

Only 35 States provided information on the auspices of the agency supervising the children for whom foster care payments were made. In these States, foster care payments were classified as follows:

- a. Foster care payments for children living in foster family homes supervised by the public welfare departments. 1/
- b. Foster care payments for children living in foster family homes supervised by voluntary social agencies or in institutions operated under the auspices of such agencies.

Fifty-eight percent of the money spent for foster care payments in these 35 States was for children living in foster family homes supervised by the public welfare department. Forty-two percent was for children living in the foster homes or institutions of voluntary organizations. Large expenditures for children in voluntary agency homes and institutions in New York alone accounted for \$21 million of the \$25 million spent for this purpose throughout the country. Were information for New York eliminated, the proportion of foster care payments going for children in foster homes supervised by public welfare agencies in the remaining 34 States would be much larger--87 percent. In those 34 States only 13 percent of the money spent for foster care payments went for children in voluntary agency homes and institutions.

The proportion of total foster care expenditures going for children in the homes and institutions of voluntary organizations in the 35 reporting States is as follows:

1/ Expenditures for the operation of public institutions are excluded from this report.

Percent of total expenditures for foster care payments paid for children in the family homes and institutions of voluntary organizations 1/	Number of States	States
Total	<u>35</u>	
75 percent or more	1	New York
50 percent, less than 75 . . .	2	Idaho, North Dakota
25 percent, less than 50 . . .	3	Illinois, Oregon, South Dakota
10 percent, less than 25 . . .	11	D.C., Georgia, Hawaii, Indiana, Michigan, Montana, New Mexico, Ohio, Virgin Islands, Washington, West Virginia
Less than 10 percent	14	Arizona, Arkansas, California, Delaware, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Rhode Island, Texas, Utah, Wyoming
None	4	Alabama, Oklahoma, Puerto Rico, South Carolina

1/ For information for individual States, see tables 3a and 3b.

Thirty-three States indicated how public funds going to voluntary organizations were divided between payments for institutional care and payments for foster family care. Most of this money was for the care of children living in institutions; in fact, twice as much was paid to voluntary organizations for the care of children in their institutions as for care in foster family homes. In only 5 of these 33 States (Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, North Dakota and Utah) was the amount of public money paid to voluntary agencies for the care of children living in foster family homes larger than the amount paid for the care of those living in institutions. Eighteen of the 33 States purchased institutional care from voluntary organizations, but in providing foster family care used only the boarding homes supervised by the public child welfare agency.

EXPENDITURES FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION

More than \$23 million was reported as spent for professional services and administration in the public child welfare programs of the 40 States submitting substantially complete reports for the year ended June 30, 1952. Expenditures for professional services and administration cover the salaries of personnel who provide case-work services to children; the salaries of supervisors, consultants, and others essential to the effective provision of these services; educational leave payments for professional training of staff; the salaries of administrative and clerical personnel; expenditures for travel, communication, office space and its maintenance, and other expenditures necessary to the operation of the public child welfare program.

The extent to which the different levels of government share in meeting the cost of the public child welfare services program varies with different aspects of the program as well as from one State to another. As was stated previously, foster care payments were made almost entirely from State and local funds. Payments for professional services and administration, on the other hand, are often heavily augmented by Federal grants-in-aid. It is for these purposes--for personnel and administrative costs--that Federal child welfare services funds are most often used.

Federal child welfare services funds accounted for a little more than \$1 out of every \$5 spent for public child welfare services, exclusive of foster care payments. Specifically, Federal funds accounted for roughly 22 percent of the reported \$23 million spent by the 40 States for professional services and administration. State and local funds were used to pay the remaining cost in a ratio of nearly \$3 of State funds to every \$1 of local funds.

The State and local share of these costs ranged from 25 percent or less in Alabama, Arkansas, South Carolina, and the Virgin Islands to 90 percent or more in California, District of Columbia, Massachusetts, Minnesota, and New York. 1/

All of the 40 States submitting substantially complete reports used some State revenues to meet the cost of child welfare personnel and administration. In 3 States (Alabama, Arkansas, and Ohio) State financial participation was very small; each of these States paid less than 10 percent of the costs of personnel, administration, and training.

Eighteen States reported that, exclusive of payments for foster care, no local funds were used to pay for public child welfare services. 2/ In these 18 States the cost of staff and administration was met entirely from State and Federal funds. Among the States in which local funds were used the extent of local participation varied. In only 9 States (California, Colorado, Georgia, Minnesota, Montana, Missouri, New York, North Dakota, and Ohio) did local funds meet as much as one-fourth the cost of public child welfare services, exclusive of foster care payments. Table 4 contains information for individual States on the proportions of the cost of professional services and administration which are met from Federal, State, and local funds.

Federal CWS funds meet relatively more of the cost of professional services and administration in low income and rural States

In general, the States with the highest per capita incomes met a larger share of the cost of professional services and administration in the public child welfare program from State and local funds than did the lowest income States. The Federal share was only 9 percent in the highest income States as compared with 57 percent in the lowest income States. Similarly, the Federal share of the cost of professional services and administration in the most urban States was considerably less (13 percent) than in the most rural States (51 percent).

1/ For information on individual States, see table 4.

2/ Arizona, Delaware, District of Columbia, Hawaii, Idaho, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, Tennessee, Utah, Virgin Islands, Washington, and West Virginia.

The contrast in per capita expenditures between low income, rural States and high income, urban States has already been described. When the source of funds for the expenditures per child under 21 in the population in the rural and urban States are compared, the picture is as follows:

Urban or rural character of States	Expenditure per child under 21 in the population for professional services and administration (excludes foster care payments)		
	All funds	State and local funds	Federal child welfare services funds
Total, 40 States 1/	\$.54	\$.42	\$.12
Most rural States	\$.43	\$.21	\$.22
Semirural States	\$.46	\$.31	\$.15
Most urban States . . .	\$.61	\$.53	\$.08

1/ See appendix for classification of States.

Thus, Federal child welfare services funds are helping rural and low income States to provide services to children--services which might not otherwise be available, since these States, even with Federal help, spend relatively less for such services than do the urban and high income States.

Salaries of staff account for \$4 out of every \$5 spent for professional services and administration.

Eighty-two percent of the money expended for professional services and administration was for salaries, 2 percent went for payments to staff granted educational leave, and 16 percent went for the other costs of operating the public child welfare program.

Salary expenditures include the salaries of child welfare caseworkers, supervisors, consultants, and administrators who participate directly in the provision of services to individual children and the salaries of clerical, fiscal, stenographic, and other personnel essential to the efficiency and effectiveness of that service.

In a service program, such as that for child welfare, the staff is the program in action--the individuals through whom the agency provides its services. The staff members make living realities of the policies and programs of the agency; and the availability and quality of the staff determine to a large extent the availability and quality of the service provided.

The 40 States submitting substantially complete reports spent \$19 million for salaries for staff. Salary expenditures ranged from less than 75 percent of public child welfare expenditures exclusive of payments for foster care in Arkansas, Delaware, Illinois, Iowa, Puerto Rico, South Dakota, and West Virginia to 90 percent or more in the District of Columbia, Louisiana, and Ohio.

Many factors affect the amount of money an agency spends for staff. Chief among these are the salary level, the number of clients served, and the ratio between the number of clients and the number of workers providing the service. The amount

spent is also influenced by the ratio between the number of caseworkers and the number of supervisors, consultants, and others; the availability and use of special consultants; the complexity of the program administered; and the geographic coverage of the agency's services.

Closely associated with expenditures for personnel are expenditures for such current operating costs as rent, heat, light, office supplies, communication costs, and so forth. The 40 States submitting substantially complete reports spent \$3.7 million for this purpose. This represented about 16 percent of child welfare expenditures in those States, exclusive of foster care payments.

Educational leave expenditures relatively small

All but 5 of the 40 States submitting substantially complete reports provided educational leave with pay to staff members for professional study. In the year ended June 30, 1952, these 35 States spent \$481,000 for this purpose. This represents only about 2 percent of the total spent for public child welfare services, exclusive of foster care payments. In only 3 of the 40 States - Indiana, Tennessee, and the Virgin Islands - did expenditures for the professional training of staff amount to as much as 10 percent of the total expenditures for professional services and administration. These States spent \$19,300; \$50,800; and \$3,400 respectively.

Educational leave payments may be in the form of monthly stipends to cover the costs of a staff member's maintenance, tuition, and travel to and from the professional school. Or the agency may continue to pay all or part of the staff member's salary while he is on educational leave.

Three States (Mississippi, Connecticut, and Puerto Rico) used some State funds for educational leave payments. All other money spent by the 40 States to help staff obtain professional training came from Federal child welfare services funds. No local funds were reported as expended for this purpose.

The amount of money a State spends for educational leave stipends depends to a large extent upon the agency's conviction about the need for professionally qualified staff and the availability of such staff for employment by the agency. Agencies frequently cannot secure enough personnel already professionally trained. They must, therefore, recruit persons with potentials for social work and help them to get the required professional training. Among the other factors affecting the amount of money spent for educational leave are the size of the monthly stipend, whether or not the agency makes additional payments for tuition, travel, or other costs of education, and the availability of funds for this purpose in relation to the many other pressing demands for funds in the public child welfare services program.

In summation

Several facts stand out in this analysis of public child welfare expenditures. First, there is the large share that goes for foster care payments for children cared for away from their own homes. This cost is met almost entirely by the expenditure of State and local funds. But to the cost of professional services and administration, which are also met primarily through expenditures from State and local revenues, Federal child welfare services funds contribute about \$1 out of every \$5.

There is great variation from one State to another in the amount of money spent for the child welfare services program. High income and urban States spend relatively more, and meet proportionately more of the costs of their programs out of State and local funds. Low income and rural States spend relatively less over-all for public child welfare services and use Federal child welfare services funds to a greater extent to help pay for their programs. Part of this difference between the high income and urban States and the low income and rural States results from the more extensive and costly foster care programs in the former. But even when comparisons are made of the costs exclusive of foster care expenditures, these contrasts are still clearly evident.

Table 1

SELECTED EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES; AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY PURPOSE OF EXPENDITURE, BY STATE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 ^{a/}

State	Amount					Percentage distribution				
	Total	Foster care payments	Personnel	Educational leave for training of personnel	Other	Total	Foster care payments	Personnel	Educational leave for training of personnel	Other
Total, 40 States ^{b/} .	\$85,760,551	\$62,489,595	\$19,099,062	\$480,807	\$3,691,087	100.0	72.9	22.3	0.5	4.3
Alabama.....	408,476	166,950	210,913	5,408	25,205	100.0	40.9	51.6	1.3	6.2
Arizona.....	405,472	g/ 257,812	126,015	4,217	17,428	100.0	63.6	31.1	1.0	4.3
Arkansas.....	355,207	187,012	121,553	6,090	40,552	100.0	52.7	34.2	1.7	11.4
California.....	d/ 9,438,934	6,039,902	2,670,812	16,372	71,848	100.0	64.0	26.3	0.2	7.5
Colorado.....	471,647	g/ 281,037	158,068	13,000	19,542	100.0	59.6	33.5	2.8	4.1
Connecticut....	3,330,863	2,658,593	585,966	5,066	81,238	100.0	79.8	17.6	0.2	2.4
Delaware.....	347,258	210,153	99,761	7,000	30,344	100.0	60.5	28.7	2.0	8.8
Distr. of Col....	1,177,581	g/ 732,704	429,414	-	15,463	100.0	62.2	36.5	-	1.3
Georgia.....	676,618	g/ 397,021	228,191	10,472	40,934	100.0	58.7	33.7	1.5	6.1
Hawaii.....	718,412	496,530	197,105	7,995	16,782	100.0	69.1	27.5	1.1	2.3
Idaho.....	81,102	5,602	66,571	-	8,929	100.0	6.9	82.1	-	11.0
Illinois.....	4,158,518	2,768,925	b/ 1,031,710	88,016	270,167	100.0	66.6	24.8	2.1	6.5
Indiana.....	2,003,341	1,834,803	146,269	19,339	2,930	100.0	91.6	7.3	1.0	0.1
Iowa.....	511,428	138,672	259,132	18,561	95,063	100.0	27.1	50.7	3.6	18.6
Louisiana.....	1,257,521	752,336	454,561	18,832	32,792	100.0	59.8	36.2	1.5	2.5
Maine.....	1,295,108	g/ 999,015	221,193	6,464	68,436	100.0	77.1	17.1	0.5	5.3
Massachusetts..	5,430,411	4,385,767	888,537	-	176,107	100.0	80.5	16.0	-	3.2
Michigan.....	1,368,351	510,429	705,547	-	152,375	100.0	37.3	51.6	-	11.1
Minnesota.....	2,944,679	1,435,102	1,287,786	20,483	201,308	100.0	48.7	43.7	0.7	6.9
Mississippi....	434,618	103,733	265,156	24,765	40,954	100.0	23.9	61.0	5.7	9.4
Missouri.....	947,366	529,454	357,047	9,533	51,332	100.0	55.9	37.7	1.0	5.4
Montana.....	298,294	139,614	131,829	11,060	15,791	100.0	46.8	44.2	3.7	5.3
New Hampshire..	665,154	511,312	118,071	1,500	34,271	100.0	76.9	17.7	0.2	5.2
New Mexico.....	449,908	184,138	g/ 200,950	2,175	62,645	100.0	40.9	44.7	0.5	13.9
New York.....	31,643,776	g/ 27,507,223	h/ 3,611,874	4,125	1/ 520,554	100.0	86.9	11.4	1/	1.7
North Dakota...	266,289	164,831	83,643	-	17,815	100.0	61.9	31.4	-	6.7
Ohio.....	5,007,232	g/ 3,659,004	1,223,501	26,621	98,106	100.0	73.1	24.4	0.5	2.0
Oklahoma.....	435,697	120,040	238,159	9,036	68,462	100.0	27.5	54.7	2.1	15.7
Oregon.....	1,477,687	g/ 1,115,283	295,970	11,400	55,034	100.0	75.5	20.0	0.6	3.7
Puerto Rico....	614,345	189,208	240,460	12,840	171,837	100.0	30.8	39.1	2.1	28.0
Rhode Island...	782,699	g/ 570,757	181,096	645	30,201	100.0	72.9	23.1	0.1	3.9
South Carolina..	265,521	126,979	113,571	5,312	19,659	100.0	47.8	42.3	2.0	7.4
South Dakota...	215,050	102,725	81,480	4,437	1/ 26,408	100.0	47.8	37.9	2.0	12.3
Tennessee.....	633,492	182,655	314,380	50,772	55,685	100.0	28.8	54.4	8.0	8.8
Texas.....	670,510	151,846	415,176	14,559	88,929	100.0	22.6	61.9	2.2	13.3
Utah.....	415,561	274,574	109,139	4,744	27,104	100.0	66.1	26.3	1.1	6.5
Virgin Islands..	46,657	10,795	27,001	3,400	5,461	100.0	23.1	57.9	7.3	11.7
Washington....	2,931,047	1,982,067	771,203	8,858	168,919	100.0	67.6	26.3	0.3	5.8
West Virginia..	1,066,928	548,795	375,605	24,550	117,978	100.0	52.4	35.2	2.3	11.1
Wyoming.....	111,493	56,197	44,637	3,160	7,499	100.0	50.4	40.1	2.8	6.7

^{a/} Data are for year ended June 30, 1952 with the following exceptions: Connecticut reported local expenditures for the year ended September 30, 1951; New York reported local expenditures for the calendar year 1951; State expenditures for the year ended March 31, 1952; Ohio reported for the calendar year 1951; Washington reported for the year ended March 31, 1952.

^{b/} The reports received from these 40 States included at least 90 percent of the total selected child welfare expenditures in these States and are considered as substantially complete. Five States, (Kansas, Nebraska, Nevada, Pennsylvania, and Wisconsin) transmitted incomplete reports. No reports were received from Alaska, Florida, Kentucky, Maryland, New Jersey, North Carolina, Vermont, and Virginia.

^{c/} Excludes some expenditures for medical care and services.

^{d/} Report includes a small amount for licensing of boarding homes and institutions for the aged.

^{e/} Includes some payments in behalf of children living with relatives.

^{f/} Includes payments from relatives and other private sources.

^{g/} Partly estimated.

^{h/} Excludes some expenditures for part time and other personnel.

^{i/} Excludes some expenditures for rent, light, heat, etc.

^{j/} Less than 0.5 percent.

Table 2

FOSTER CARE PAYMENTS OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES; AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION
BY SOURCE OF FUNDS, BY STATE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 ^{a/}

State	Amount				Percentage distribution			
	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
Total, 40 States....	\$62,489,595	\$238,946	\$20,464,807	\$41,755,842	100.0	0.4	32.7	66.9
Alabama.....	166,950	-	153,013	13,937	100.0	-	91.7	8.3
Arizona.....	257,812	-	257,812	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Arkansas.....	187,012	15,137	129,317	42,558	100.0	8.1	69.1	22.8
California.....	6,039,902	-	3,513,697	2,526,205	100.0	-	58.2	41.8
Colorado.....	281,037	-	122,442	158,595	100.0	-	43.6	56.4
Connecticut....	2,658,593	-	1,209,597	1,448,996	100.0	-	45.5	54.5
Delaware.....	210,153	-	210,153	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Dist. of Col...	732,704	-	732,704	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Georgia.....	397,021	52,711	-	344,310	100.0	13	-	86.7
Hawaii.....	496,530	-	496,530	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Idaho.....	5,602	175	5,427	-	100.0	3.1	96.9	-
Illinois.....	2,768,925	2,969	1,997,840	768,116	100.0	0.1	72.2	27.7
Indiana.....	1,834,803	-	-	1,834,803	100.0	-	-	100.0
Iowa.....	138,672	-	-	138,672	100.0	-	-	100.0
Louisiana.....	752,336	17,308	735,028	-	100.0	2.3	97.7	-
Maine.....	999,015	2,915	996,100	-	100.0	0.3	99.7	-
Massachusetts..	4,385,767	-	3,188,119	1,197,648	100.0	-	72.7	27.3
Michigan.....	510,429	4,552	476,673	27,204	100.0	0.9	93.8	5.3
Minnesota.....	1,435,102	-	399,657	1,035,445	100.0	-	27.8	72.2
Mississippi....	103,733	50,990	30,790	21,953	100.0	49.1	29.7	21.2
Missouri.....	529,454	-	124,916	404,538	100.0	-	23.6	76.4
Montana.....	139,614	-	49,124	90,490	100.0	-	35.2	64.8
New Hampshire..	511,312	-	-	511,312	100.0	-	-	100.0
New Mexico....	184,138	-	184,138	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
New York.....	27,507,223	-	1,045,274	26,461,949	100.0	-	3.8	96.2
North Dakota...	164,831	-	88,037	76,794	100.0	-	53.4	46.6
Ohio.....	3,659,004	9,499	-	3,649,505	100.0	0.3	-	99.7
Oklahoma.....	120,040	24,373	78,946	16,721	100.0	20.3	65.8	13.9
Oregon.....	1,115,283	-	925,962	189,321	100.0	-	83.0	17.0
Puerto Rico....	189,208	4,956	184,252	-	100.0	2.6	97.4	-
Rhode Island...	570,757	-	570,757	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
South Carolina.	126,979	18,745	69,944	38,290	100.0	14.8	55.1	30.1
South Dakota...	102,725	27,468	35,622	39,635	100.0	26.7	34.7	38.6
Tennessee.....	182,655	-	75,103	107,552	100.0	-	41.1	58.9
Texas.....	151,846	6,000	-	145,846	100.0	4.0	-	96.0
Utah.....	274,574	-	274,574	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
Virgin Islands.	10,795	1,148	9,647	-	100.0	10.6	89.4	-
Washington....	1,982,067	-	1,982,067	-	100.0	-	100.0	-
West Virginia..	548,795	-	64,363	484,432	100.0	-	11.7	88.3
Wyoming.....	56,197	-	45,182	11,015	100.0	-	80.4	19.6

^{a/} For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

Table 3a

FOSTER CARE PAYMENTS OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES; AMOUNT BY TYPE OF FOSTER CARE,
BY STATE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 ^{a/}

State	Total	Foster care payments for children living in-			
		Foster family homes supervised by public agencies	Homes and institutions supervised or administered by private organizations		
			Total	Foster family homes	Institutions
Total, 40 States.....	b/ \$62,489,595	\$34,017,640	c/ \$24,699,686	\$1,086,215	\$2,437,176
Alabama.....	166,950	166,950	-	-	-
Arizona.....	257,812	246,207	11,605	-	11,605
Arkansas.....	187,012	186,850	162	-	162
California.....	6,039,902	d/ 6,028,111	d/ 11,791	d/	11,791
Colorado.....	281,037	e/	e/	e/	e/
Connecticut.....	2,658,593	e/	e/	e/	e/
Delaware.....	210,153	200,823	9,330	3,255	6,075
Dist. of Col.....	732,704	583,919	148,785	-	148,785
Georgia.....	e/ 397,021	327,715	69,306	3,377	65,929
Hawaii.....	496,530	377,556	118,974	-	118,974
Idaho.....	5,602	1,790	3,812	-	3,812
Illinois.....	2,768,925	1,671,307	1,097,618	582,799	514,819
Indiana.....	1,834,803	1,478,204	356,599	-	356,599
Iowa.....	138,672	e/	e/	e/	e/
Louisiana.....	752,336	701,763	50,573	-	50,573
Maine.....	999,015	926,128	72,887	-	72,887
Massachusetts.....	4,385,767	4,172,530	213,237	-	213,237
Michigan.....	510,429	401,489	108,940	98,669	10,271
Minnesota.....	1,435,102	1,301,327	133,775	e/ 81,469	e/ 52,306
Mississippi.....	103,733	103,561	172	-	172
Missouri.....	529,454	514,109	15,345	-	15,345
Montana.....	139,614	121,256	18,358	-	18,358
New Hampshire.....	511,312	e/	e/	e/	e/
New Mexico.....	184,138	160,341	23,797	-	23,797
New York.....	27,507,223	6,815,140	20,692,083	e/	e/
North Dakota.....	164,831	78,513	86,318	47,055	39,263
Ohio.....	3,659,004	3,254,180	404,824	64,512	340,312
Oklahoma.....	120,040	120,040	-	-	-
Oregon.....	1,115,283	631,071	484,212	e/	e/
Puerto Rico.....	189,208	189,208	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	570,757	559,096	11,661	-	11,661
South Carolina.....	126,979	126,979	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	102,725	73,570	e/ 29,155	-	e/ 29,155
Tennessee.....	182,655	e/	e/	e/	e/
Texas.....	151,846	146,214	5,632	198	5,434
Utah.....	274,574	253,629	20,945	20,945	-
Virgin Islands.....	10,795	8,395	2,400	-	2,400
Washington.....	1,982,067	1,550,571	e/ 431,496	e/ 183,936	e/ 247,560
West Virginia.....	548,795	486,541	62,254	-	62,254
Wyoming.....	56,197	52,557	3,640	-	3,640

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes \$3,772,269 in five States which cannot be allocated by type of foster care.

c/ Includes \$21,176,295 in two States which cannot be allocated by whether payment to voluntary organizations was for children in foster family homes or in institutions.

d/ A small expenditure for the care of children in foster homes supervised by private organizations cannot be segregated and is included with expenditures for foster homes supervised by public agencies.

e/ Breakdown not available.

f/ Estimated.

g/ Includes some payments for children in hospitals, camps, boarding schools.

Table 3b

FOSTER CARE PAYMENTS OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES; PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY TYPE OF FOSTER CARE, BY STATE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 ^{a/}

State	Total	Foster care payments for children living in-			
		Foster family homes supervised by public agencies	Homes and institutions supervised or administered by private organisations		
			Total	Foster family homes	Institutions
Total, 40 States.....	100.0	b/ 57.9	b/ 42.1	o/	o/
Alabama.....	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Arizona.....	100.0	95.5	4.5	-	4.5
Arkansas.....	100.0	99.9	0.1	-	0.1
California.....	100.0	d/ 99.8	d/ 0.2	d/	0.2
Colorado.....	100.0	o/	o/	o/	o/
Connecticut.....	100.0	o/	o/	o/	o/
Delaware.....	100.0	95.6	4.4	1.5	2.9
Dist. of Col.....	100.0	79.7	20.3	-	20.3
Georgia.....	1/ 100.0	82.5	17.5	0.9	16.6
Hawaii.....	100.0	76.0	24.0	-	24.0
Idaho.....	100.0	32.0	68.0	-	68.0
Illinois.....	100.0	60.4	39.6	21.0	18.6
Indiana.....	100.0	80.6	19.4	-	19.4
Iowa.....	100.0	o/	o/	o/	o/
Louisiana.....	100.0	93.3	6.7	-	6.7
Maine.....	100.0	92.7	7.3	-	7.3
Massachusetts.....	100.0	95.1	4.9	-	4.9
Michigan.....	100.0	78.7	21.3	19.3	2.0
Minnesota.....	100.0	90.7	9.3	d/ 5.7	1/ 3.6
Mississippi.....	100.0	99.5	0.2	-	0.2
Missouri.....	100.0	97.1	2.9	-	2.9
Montana.....	100.0	86.9	13.1	-	13.1
New Hampshire.....	100.0	o/	o/	o/	o/
New Mexico.....	100.0	87.1	12.9	-	12.9
New York.....	100.0	24.8	75.2	o/	o/
North Dakota.....	100.0	47.6	52.4	28.6	23.8
Ohio.....	100.0	88.9	11.1	1.8	9.3
Oklahoma.....	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Oregon.....	100.0	56.6	43.4	o/	o/
Puerto Rico.....	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	100.0	98.0	2.0	-	2.0
South Carolina.....	100.0	100.0	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	100.0	71.6	d/ 28.4	-	d/ 28.4
Tennessee.....	100.0	o/	o/	o/	o/
Texas.....	100.0	96.3	3.7	0.1	3.6
Utah.....	100.0	92.4	7.6	7.6	-
Virgin Islands.....	100.0	77.3	22.2	-	22.2
Washington.....	100.0	78.2	d/ 21.8	d/ 9.3	d/ 12.5
West Virginia.....	100.0	85.7	11.3	-	11.3
Wyoming.....	100.0	93.5	6.5	-	6.5

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Computations based on data for 35 States for which complete information was available.

c/ For the 33 States which reported this information, the proportion of total foster care payments to voluntary organizations for children in foster family homes was 3.6 percent; for children in institutions, it was 8.1 percent.

d/ A small expenditure for the care of children in foster homes supervised by private organizations cannot be segregated and is included with expenditures for foster homes supervised by public agencies.

e/ Breakdown not available.

f/ Estimated.

g/ Includes some payments for children in hospitals, camps, boarding schools.

Table 4

SELECTED EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION;
 AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY SOURCE OF FUNDS,
 BY STATE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 a/

State	Amount				Percentage distribution			
	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds	Total	Federal funds	State funds	Local funds
Total, 40 States....	\$23,270,956	\$5,113,476	\$13,009,342	\$5,148,138	100.0	22.0	55.9	22.1
Alabama.....	241,526	223,675	3,925	8,926	100.0	92.6	3.7	3.7
Arizona.....	147,160	73,119	74,541	-	100.0	49.5	50.5	-
Arkansas.....	166,195	148,036	12,070	8,089	100.0	88.0	7.2	4.8
California.....	3,399,032	230,236	2,232,456	936,340	100.0	6.8	65.7	27.5
Colorado.....	190,610	81,683	27,469	81,458	100.0	42.9	14.4	42.7
Connecticut....	672,270	99,749	567,521	5,000	100.0	14.8	84.4	0.8
Delaware.....	137,105	47,386	89,719	-	100.0	34.6	65.4	-
Dist. of Col....	444,877	38,294	406,583	-	100.0	8.6	91.4	-
Georgia.....	275,597	125,349	33,070	121,178	100.0	44.8	11.8	43.4
Hawaii.....	221,882	32,309	189,573	-	100.0	14.6	85.4	-
Idaho.....	75,500	34,873	40,627	-	100.0	46.2	53.8	-
Illinois.....	1,389,893	212,043	1,017,752	160,098	100.0	15.3	73.2	11.5
Indiana.....	168,538	105,829	44,108	18,601	100.0	62.8	26.2	11.0
Iowa.....	372,756	201,482	166,432	4,842	100.0	54.1	44.6	1.3
Louisiana.....	505,185	190,543	314,642	-	100.0	37.7	62.3	-
Maine.....	296,093	84,333	211,760	-	100.0	28.5	71.5	-
Massachusetts..	1,044,644	63,096	981,548	-	100.0	6.0	94.0	-
Michigan.....	857,922	212,379	587,927	57,616	100.0	24.8	68.5	6.7
Minnesota.....	1,509,577	153,165	157,524	1,198,888	100.0	10.2	10.4	79.4
Mississippi....	330,885	178,134	131,697	21,054	100.0	53.8	39.8	6.4
Missouri.....	417,912	221,757	55,211	140,944	100.0	53.1	13.2	33.7
Montana.....	158,680	59,428	43,058	56,194	100.0	37.5	27.1	35.4
New Hampshire..	153,842	57,444	96,398	-	100.0	37.3	62.7	-
New Mexico.....	265,770	98,187	167,583	-	100.0	36.9	63.1	-
New York.....	4,136,553	127,498	2,929,958	1,079,097	100.0	3.1	70.8	26.1
North Dakota...	101,458	38,231	17,495	45,732	100.0	37.7	17.2	45.1
Ohio.....	1,348,228	143,190	64,120	1,140,918	100.0	10.6	4.8	84.6
Oklahoma.....	315,657	192,254	120,541	2,862	100.0	60.9	38.2	0.9
Oregon.....	362,404	65,599	296,805	-	100.0	18.1	81.9	-
Puerto Rico....	425,137	174,702	250,435	-	100.0	41.1	58.9	-
Rhode Island...	211,942	39,670	172,272	-	100.0	18.7	81.3	-
South Carolina..	138,542	107,985	13,850	16,707	100.0	77.9	10.0	12.1
South Dakota...	112,325	73,245	38,000	1,080	100.0	65.2	33.8	1.0
Tennessee.....	450,837	313,022	137,815	-	100.0	69.4	30.6	-
Texas.....	518,664	349,920	130,787	37,957	100.0	67.5	25.2	7.3
Utah.....	140,987	65,173	75,814	-	100.0	46.2	53.8	-
Virgin Islands..	35,862	31,993	3,869	-	100.0	89.2	10.8	-
Washington....	948,980	102,573	846,407	-	100.0	10.8	89.2	-
West Virginia..	518,133	280,106	238,027	-	100.0	54.1	45.9	-
Wyoming.....	55,296	35,786	14,953	4,557	100.0	64.7	27.1	8.2

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

Note: Excludes foster care payments.

Table 5

SELECTED EXPENDITURES OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE AGENCIES FOR PROFESSIONAL SERVICES AND ADMINISTRATION;
 AMOUNT AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION BY PURPOSE OF EXPENDITURES,
 BY STATE, YEAR ENDED JUNE 30, 1952 ^{a/}

State	Amount			Percentage distribution				
	Total	Personnel	Educational leave for training of personnel	Other	Total	Personnel	Educational leave for training of personnel	Other
Total, 40 States	\$23,270,956	\$19,099,062	\$480,807	\$3,691,087	100.0	82.1	2.1	15.8
Alabama.....	241,526	210,913	5,408	25,205	100.0	87.3	2.3	10.4
Arizona.....	147,660	126,015	4,217	17,438	100.0	85.3	2.9	11.8
Arkansas.....	168,195	121,553	6,090	40,552	100.0	72.3	3.6	24.1
California.....	3,399,032	2,670,812	16,372	711,848	100.0	78.6	0.5	20.9
Colorado.....	190,610	158,068	13,000	19,542	100.0	82.9	6.8	10.3
Connecticut.....	672,270	585,966	5,066	81,238	100.0	87.2	0.7	12.1
Delaware.....	137,105	99,761	7,000	30,394	100.0	72.8	5.1	22.1
Distr. of Columbia..	444,877	429,414	-	15,463	100.0	96.5	-	3.5
Georgia.....	279,597	228,191	10,472	40,934	100.0	81.6	3.5	14.6
Hawaii.....	221,882	197,105	7,995	16,782	100.0	88.5	3.6	7.6
Idaho.....	75,500	66,571	-	8,929	100.0	88.2	-	11.8
Illinois.....	1,389,893	1,031,710	88,016	270,167	100.0	74.2	6.3	19.5
Indiana.....	168,538	146,269	19,339	2,930	100.0	86.8	11.5	1.7
Iowa.....	372,756	259,132	18,561	95,063	100.0	69.5	5.0	25.5
Louisiana.....	505,185	454,561	18,832	31,792	100.0	90.0	3.7	6.3
Maine.....	296,093	221,193	6,464	68,436	100.0	74.7	2.2	23.1
Massachusetts.....	1,044,644	868,537	-	176,107	100.0	83.1	-	16.9
Michigan.....	857,922	705,547	-	152,375	100.0	82.2	-	17.8
Minnesota.....	1,509,577	1,287,786	20,483	201,308	100.0	85.3	1.4	13.3
Mississippi.....	330,885	265,166	24,765	40,954	100.0	80.1	7.5	12.4
Missouri.....	447,912	357,047	9,533	51,332	100.0	85.4	2.3	12.3
Montana.....	158,660	131,829	11,060	15,791	100.0	83.1	7.0	9.9
New Hampshire.....	153,342	118,071	1,500	34,271	100.0	76.7	1.0	22.3
New Mexico.....	265,770	200,950	2,175	62,645	100.0	75.6	0.8	23.6
New York.....	4,136,553	3,611,874	4,125	520,554	100.0	87.3	0.1	12.6
North Dakota.....	101,458	83,643	-	17,815	100.0	82.4	-	17.6
Ohio.....	1,348,228	1,223,501	26,621	98,106	100.0	90.7	2.0	7.3
Oklahoma.....	315,657	238,159	9,036	68,462	100.0	75.4	2.9	21.7
Oregon.....	362,404	295,970	11,400	55,034	100.0	81.7	3.1	15.2
Puerto Rico.....	424,137	240,460	12,840	171,837	100.0	56.6	3.0	40.4
Rhode Island.....	211,942	181,096	645	30,201	100.0	85.4	0.3	14.3
South Carolina.....	138,542	113,571	5,512	19,659	100.0	82.0	3.8	14.2
South Dakota.....	112,325	81,480	4,437	26,408	100.0	72.5	4.0	23.5
Tennessee.....	450,837	344,380	50,772	55,685	100.0	76.4	11.3	12.3
Texas.....	518,664	415,176	14,559	88,929	100.0	80.1	2.8	17.1
Utah.....	140,987	109,139	4,744	27,104	100.0	77.4	3.4	19.2
Virgin Islands.....	35,862	27,001	3,400	5,461	100.0	75.3	9.5	15.2
Washington.....	948,980	771,203	8,858	168,919	100.0	81.3	0.9	17.8
West Virginia.....	518,133	375,605	24,550	117,978	100.0	72.5	4.7	22.8
Wyoming.....	55,296	44,637	3,160	7,499	100.0	80.7	5.7	13.6

^{a/} For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

Note: Excludes foster care payments.

APPENDIX

States Ranked by Percent of Population in Cities of 50, 000 or More

18 most urban States		17 semirural States		18 most rural States		Percent
States reporting completely	Percent	States reporting completely	Percent	States reporting completely	Percent	
District of Columbia	100.0	Washington	32.5	New Hampshire	15.5	
New York	66.6	Minnesota	31.4	Arizona	14.3	
Rhode Island	55.0	Louisiana	30.7	New Mexico	14.2	
Massachusetts	51.4	Indiana	30.6	West Virginia	10.9	
Illinois	50.7	Tennessee	25.1	South Carolina	10.2	
Hawaii	49.8	Oregon	24.6	Maine	8.5	
California	46.3	Puerto Rico	23.3	South Dakota	8.1	
Michigan	42.4	Alabama	20.2	Arkansas	5.4	
Ohio	41.1	Georgia	19.5	Mississippi	4.5	
Connecticut	37.5	Oklahoma	19.1	Idaho	0	
Missouri	36.9	Iowa	18.1	Montana	0	
Colorado	36.2			North Dakota	0	
Texas	35.1			Wyoming	0	
Delaware	34.7			Virgin Islands	0	
Utah	34.7					
States not reporting or reporting incompletely		States not reporting or reporting incompletely		States not reporting or reporting incompletely		
Maryland	40.5	Wisconsin	26.5	North Carolina	12.0	
Pennsylvania	36.5	Nebraska	26.4	Nevada	0	
New Jersey	36.2	Florida	26.3	Vermont	0	
		Virginia	24.5	Alaska	0	
		Kansas	19.8			
		Kentucky	16.6			

CHILDREN'S BUREAU
STATISTICAL SERIES

NUMBER 20

Personnel
in Public
Child Welfare
Programs

1953

PERSONNEL IN PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS, 1953 1/

A total of 4,937 persons 2/ were reported as being employed full-time in social work positions in the child welfare programs of State and local public welfare agencies on June 30, 1953. This number was only three percent larger than that reported for June 30, 1952. 3/ These professional employees were aided by nearly 1,500 clerical employees who worked full-time in the public child welfare program. Also providing services to children, were about 3,200 general welfare workers, i.e., caseworkers (and director-workers) primarily concerned with the administration of public assistance programs who were spending some of their time working with or on behalf of children. Less than a fifth of the children receiving public child welfare services were served by this latter group. It is the 4,937 full-time public child welfare employees who are responsible for the great bulk of the children receiving public child welfare services. Included among these 4,937 persons were 3,731 caseworkers (and director-workers), 601 supervisors, 362 consultants and 243 directors and specialists, working full-time in the public child welfare services program.

This report, which is one of a series on public child welfare personnel published annually, 4/ is focused on these 4,937 full-time public child welfare employees. The sections that follow will discuss trends in source of funds used to pay this staff, the geographic coverage of these programs, salaries, workloads and staff turnover.

State and local funds provide for a larger share of public child welfare staff

Although the net increase in the number of full-time public child welfare employees from June 1952 to June 1953 was small, there was a considerable shift in the source of funds used to pay this staff. As the following table indicates, in 48 states for which data are comparable, there were 8 percent more public child welfare employees paid entirely from State and local funds in June 1953 than there were in June 1952:

- 1/ Report prepared by Mignon Sauber, Program Analysis Branch, Division of Research.
- 2/ See table 1 for limitations of data. It is estimated that if all States reported completely, there would be an additional 200 public child welfare employees in professional positions throughout the country.
- 3/ Data exclude California, Kentucky, Maryland and Pennsylvania for which complete information was not available.
- 4/ For a discussion of earlier data, see Personnel in Public Child Welfare Programs, 1952, Children's Bureau Statistical Series No. 16 (for 1951, Statistical Series No. 13).

Source of funds for salary and travel	:	Number of full-time public child welfare employees ^{a/}
	:	
All funds	:	
June 1953	:	4,406
June 1952	:	4,262
Difference	:	+ 144
Percent change	:	+ 3%
	:	
State and local funds entirely	:	
June 1953	:	3,162
June 1952	:	2,918
Difference	:	+ 244
Percent change	:	+ 8%
	:	
Federal child welfare services funds, whole or part	:	
June 1953	:	1,244
June 1952	:	1,344
Difference	:	- 100
Percent change	:	- 7%

^{a/} Data exclude California, Kentucky, Maryland, Pennsylvania and West Virginia, for which complete and comparable information was not available.

While substantially more staff were paid entirely from State and local funds, there was a significant decrease in staff paid in whole or part from Federal child welfare services funds throughout the country. These trends in number of staff paid from different funds were not evident in every State, however. Of the 48 States for which comparable data are available, 28 reported more employees paid entirely from State and local funds on June 30, 1953, than had been so paid on that date in 1952. In 23 ^{5/} of these 28 States, these added employees paid from State and local funds contributed to an increase in the total number of full-time public child welfare employees. In the remaining 5 States ^{6/}, there was no change or there was a decrease in total public child welfare staff.

^{5/} Alabama, Colorado, Hawaii, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Louisiana, Maine, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, Ohio, Oklahoma, Oregon, Texas, Vermont, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

^{6/} Georgia, Kansas, Michigan, Missouri, North Dakota.

The 20 States which reported either a decrease or no change in the number of employees paid from State and local funds included 8 States 7/ with an increase and 12 States 8/ with a decrease or no change in the total number of full-time public child welfare employees.

More counties have the services of full-time public child welfare workers

Concurrent with the small increase in the number of full-time public child welfare employees during the year ended June 30, 1953, there was a small increase in the number of counties in the country with the services of a full-time public child welfare worker. On June 30 of that year, 52 percent of the 5,187 counties of the United States and its territories had such services. Seventy-four percent of the nation's children lived in these counties.

Forty-eight percent of the 2,489 rural counties 9/ had available the services of full-time child welfare workers on June 30, 1953. Sixty-eight percent of the 698 urban counties also had such services available on that date.

Salaries increase

In the year ended June 30, 1953, the median salary for caseworkers offered in the public child welfare program increased 5 percent, from \$268 to \$282 per month. The June 1953 average was 24 percent above the June 1950 average of \$227 per month. Better than 1 out of every 5 full-time public child welfare caseworkers received at least \$325 per month on June 30, 1953.

Many service loads still large

The average (median) number of children assigned to full-time public child welfare workers on June 30, 1953, was 56, a slight increase over the June 1952 average of 53. This is the first year since the collection of comparable information on service-load sizes began in 1945 that an increase in median service-load size has been reported. Twenty-eight percent of the workers had service loads of at least 75 children on June 30, 1953.

- 7/ Delaware, Florida, Mississippi, New Jersey, New York, South Carolina, Tennessee, Utah.
- 8/ Alaska, Arizona, Arkansas, Connecticut, District of Columbia, Idaho, Nevada, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Virgin Islands.
- 9/ For purposes of this analysis a county is considered rural when at least half of the population of the county had been classified by the Bureau of the Census as living in rural places.

These data apply to the 3,361 caseworkers (and director-workers) who were providing direct services to or on behalf of individual children on that date. An additional 370 workers were exclusively responsible for such related services as home-finding, licensing, intake, etc. Many of the workers providing direct services to children were also responsible for some of these other functions. The agency's plan for providing these related services may affect the average number of children for whom a worker is responsible. Such other factors as the kinds of services offered, the geographic area covered, the number of staff available, etc., also influence the size of the service load assigned to different workers within a State and explain some of the variations in average service load size from one State to another. The following table which groups the States with at least 50 child welfare caseworkers by the average number of children served per worker on June 30, 1953, shows the wide variation in service load size: 10/

Median number of children per worker	:	States with 50 or more child welfare caseworkers	<u>a/</u>
Less than 50	:	Illinois, Michigan, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, Oregon, Tennessee, Texas	
50 - 74	:	Connecticut, District of Columbia, Indiana, Louisiana, Massachusetts, New York, Ohio, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin	
75 or more	:	Alabama, North Carolina, Puerto Rico, West Virginia	

a/ Excludes California, Kentucky, and Pennsylvania for which reports were incomplete.

Staffing problems continue

There was no reduction in the serious amount of staff turnover or the proportion of vacant jobs. One out of every 3 persons employed on June 30, 1953, had been in the job less than a year. The same situation existed in the year ended June 30, 1952. As a result a great deal of the time and effort of administrative and supervisory staff in public child

10/ See table 8 for information for individual States.

welfare agencies must continue to go into orienting new employees to the agency and its programs for children. Similarly, about 1 job in every 10 was still vacant on June 30, 1953. The quality of the services provided to children cannot help but be affected by these staffing problems.

Summary

During the year ended June 30, 1953, there were several developments in the public child welfare staffing picture. There was a small increase in the total number of persons employed full-time in the public child welfare program, concurrent with a reduction in the number of staff paid in whole or part from Federal child welfare services funds. More counties especially rural counties, had the services of a full-time public child welfare worker. On the other hand, serious staffing problems continued as turnover and vacancies remained high despite somewhat increased salary levels.

Table 1. EMPLOYEES IN THE PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE PROGRAMS, BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1953 a/

State	Child welfare employees - devoting full time to CWS								General welfare workers - devoting some time to CWS			
	Total	Professional child welfare employees							Clerks	Total	Director-workers	
		Total	Directors	Director-workers	Case-workers	Supervisors	Consultants	Specialists				
Total.....	6,421	4,937	108	77	3,654	601	362	135	1,434	3,207	864	2,343
Alabama.....	90	83	1	-	66	3	13	-	7	403	38	365
Alaska.....	7	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	2	4	4	-
Arizona.....	33	26	1	-	19	2	4	-	7	7	6	1
Arkansas.....	45	28	1	-	18	1	8	-	17	21	20	1
California.....	b/ 315	225	2	-	168	40	15	-	90	3	1	2
Colorado.....	55	49	1	-	31	8	6	3	6	24	23	1
Connecticut.....	196	137	2	1	111	21	2	-	59	1	-	1
Delaware.....	33	23	1	-	18	4	-	-	10	3	2	1
Dist. of Col....	102	73	1	-	51	14	-	7	29	1	-	1
Florida.....	66	45	1	-	31	8	5	-	21	c/ 402	-	402
Georgia.....	66	49	1	-	35	-	11	2	17	92	61	31
Hawaii.....	38	33	1	-	27	3	2	-	5	92	-	92
Idaho.....	7	6	1	-	4	-	1	-	1	44	16	28
Illinois.....	336	276	3	-	208	39	17	9	60	2	-	2
Indiana.....	218	184	1	-	155	22	6	-	34	130	32	98
Iowa.....	85	74	1	-	49	2	19	3	11	77	66	11
Kansas.....	51	33	1	-	16	12	3	1	18	-	-	-
Kentucky.....	b/ 132	86	2	1	70	-	11	2	46	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	127	93	-	-	66	14	10	3	34	b/ 3	-	3
Maine.....	71	52	7	-	44	-	-	1	19	1	-	1
Maryland.....	b/ 23	23	-	-	22	1	-	-	-	b/ -	-	-
Massachusetts..	257	194	5	-	154	27	2	6	63	1	-	1
Michigan.....	154	114	5	-	75	9	14	11	40	48	-	48
Minnesota.....	263	213	3	-	163	33	13	1	50	150	47	103
Mississippi....	89	65	2	-	72	9	2	-	4	107	45	62
Missouri.....	116	83	1	-	58	22	1	1	33	142	53	89
Montana.....	22	20	1	-	14	-	5	-	2	56	43	13
Nebraska.....	42	34	2	-	24	3	5	-	8	90	60	30
Nevada.....	8	8	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Hampshire..	23	21	1	-	18	2	-	-	2	5	-	5
New Jersey.....	25	15	1	3	7	-	3	1	10	137	-	137
New Mexico.....	48	33	1	-	24	5	1	2	15	18	11	7
New York.....	1,065	775	12	5	565	111	66	16	290	4	1	3
North Carolina..	117	103	1	-	78	9	5	10	14	322	56	266
North Dakota...	11	11	-	-	10	-	1	-	-	76	47	29
Ohio.....	b/ 448	342	12	44	213	34	8	31	106	114	26	88
Oklahoma.....	79	43	2	-	29	2	9	1	36	1	-	1
Oregon.....	92	70	3	-	52	8	7	-	22	75	16	59
Pennsylvania...	b/ 113	82	3	18	51	2	6	2	31	4	-	4
Puerto Rico....	116	112	2	-	82	22	6	-	4	34	34	-
Rhode Island...	55	42	1	-	29	6	4	3	13	-	-	-
South Carolina..	57	47	1	-	39	3	-	1	10	171	-	171
South Dakota...	28	21	2	-	17	1	-	1	7	2	1	1
Tennessee.....	144	103	1	-	86	4	9	3	41	66	39	27
Texas.....	133	82	2	-	53	15	10	2	51	1	-	1
Utah.....	30	27	1	-	19	3	4	-	3	-	-	-
Vermont.....	28	24	1	-	22	-	1	-	4	-	-	-
Virgin Islands..	11	8	1	-	4	2	-	1	3	-	-	-
Virginia.....	159	141	3	-	111	15	10	2	18	198	90	108
Washington....	186	165	2	-	133	21	7	2	21	22	2	20
West Virginia..	137	115	1	-	92	15	6	1	22	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	253	186	5	5	128	22	19	7	67	30	8	22
Wyoming.....	16	15	1	-	12	-	2	-	1	23	16	7

a/ As of the last pay-roll period in June 1953.

b/ Report did not include all employees.

c/ Includes all public assistance workers who may carry child welfare services when there are such cases in their areas, although at any one time there will be some workers who are not providing child welfare services.

Table 2.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL,
BY STATE, JUNE 1953 *a/*

State	Paid entirely from State and local funds			Paid in whole or in part from Federal CWS funds		
	Total	Professional Employees	Clerical Employees	Total	Professional Employees	Clerical Employees
Total.....	4,735	3,482	1,253	1,686	1,455	231
Alabama.....	22	22	-	68	61	7
Alaska.....	-	-	-	7	5	2
Arizona.....	22	15	7	11	11	-
Arkansas.....	2	-	2	43	28	15
California.....	270	181	89	45	44	1
Colorado.....	42	38	4	13	11	2
Connecticut.....	178	125	53	18	12	6
Delaware.....	10	-	10	23	23	-
District of Columbia.....	97	68	29	5	5	-
Florida.....	38	17	21	28	28	-
Georgia.....	26	19	7	40	30	10
Hawaii.....	33	28	5	5	5	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	7	6	1
Illinois.....	316	258	58	20	18	2
Indiana.....	205	175	30	13	9	4
Iowa.....	52	41	11	35	33	-
Kansas.....	10	10	-	41	23	18
Kentucky.....	47	16	31	85	70	15
Louisiana.....	79	47	32	48	46	2
Maine.....	57	38	19	14	14	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	23	23	-
Massachusetts.....	238	181	57	19	13	6
Michigan.....	117	83	34	37	31	6
Minnesota.....	238	195	43	25	18	7
Mississippi.....	10	10	-	79	75	4
Missouri.....	57	33	24	59	50	9
Montana.....	12	10	2	10	10	-
Nebraska.....	35	29	6	7	5	2
Nevada.....	-	-	-	8	8	-
New Hampshire.....	11	9	2	12	12	-
New Jersey.....	2	-	2	23	15	8
New Mexico.....	37	22	15	11	11	-
New York.....	1,015	731	284	50	44	6
North Carolina.....	22	15	7	95	88	7
North Dakota.....	2	2	-	9	9	-
Ohio.....	430	325	105	18	17	1
Oklahoma.....	46	17	29	33	26	7
Oregon.....	72	50	22	20	20	-
Pennsylvania.....	41	14	27	72	68	4
Puerto Rico.....	37	33	4	79	79	-
Rhode Island.....	45	32	13	10	10	-
South Carolina.....	7	5	2	50	42	8
South Dakota.....	10	3	7	18	18	-
Tennessee.....	34	26	8	110	77	33
Texas.....	42	22	20	91	60	31
Utah.....	15	12	3	15	15	-
Vermont.....	18	14	4	10	10	-
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	11	8	3
Virginia.....	109	93	16	50	48	2
Washington.....	171	150	21	15	15	-
West Virginia.....	b/ 130	109	21	b/ 7	6	1
Wisconsin.....	217	150	67	36	36	-
Wyoming.....	9	9	-	7	6	1

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ In June 1953, a payroll adjustment transferred a number of employees usually paid from Federal CWS funds to State and local funds to keep expenditures of Federal funds within the amount available for the fiscal year.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 3.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES IN PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL,
BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1953 a/

State	Paid entirely from State and local funds						Paid in whole or in part from Federal CWS funds					
	Total	Directors	Case-workers b/	Super- visors	Consult- ants	Special- ists	Total	Directors	Case- workers c/	Super- visors	Consult- ants	Special- ists
Total...	3,482	78	2,767	448	102	87	1,455	30	964	153	260	48
Alabama.....	22	1	18	3	-	-	61	-	48	-	13	-
Alaska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	-	-	-
Arizona.....	15	1	13	-	1	-	11	-	6	2	3	-
Arkansas.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	28	1	18	1	8	-
California.....	181	2	147	28	4	-	44	-	21	12	11	-
Colorado.....	38	1	31	6	-	-	11	-	-	2	6	3
Connecticut....	125	2	105	16	2	-	12	-	7	5	-	-
Delaware.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	1	18	4	-	-
Dist. of Col... Florida.....	68	1	51	10	1	6	5	-	-	4	1	-
Florida.....	17	1	14	1	1	-	28	-	17	7	4	-
Georgia.....	19	1	17	-	-	1	30	-	18	-	11	1
Hawaii.....	28	-	26	2	-	-	5	1	1	1	2	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	1	4	-	1	-
Illinois.....	258	3	196	37	17	5	18	-	12	2	-	4
Indiana.....	175	1	153	19	2	-	9	-	2	3	4	-
Iowa.....	41	1	36	-	4	-	33	-	13	2	15	3
Kansas.....	10	1	3	3	2	1	23	-	13	9	1	-
Kentucky.....	16	2	12	-	2	2	70	-	59	-	11	-
Louisiana.....	47	-	34	11	2	-	46	-	32	3	8	3
Maine.....	38	4	33	-	1	-	14	3	11	-	-	-
Maryland.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	23	-	22	1	-	-
Massachusetts..	181	5	154	21	-	1	13	-	-	6	2	5
Michigan.....	83	5	57	8	5	8	31	-	18	1	9	3
Minnesota....	195	3	158	30	4	-	18	-	5	3	1	-
Mississippi....	10	-	10	-	-	-	75	2	62	9	2	-
Missouri.....	33	-	24	7	1	1	50	1	34	15	-	-
Montana.....	10	1	9	-	-	-	10	-	5	-	5	3
Nebraska.....	29	-	24	3	2	-	5	2	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	6	2	-	-
New Hampshire..	9	-	8	1	-	-	12	1	10	1	-	-
New Jersey.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	1	10	-	3	1
New Mexico....	22	-	19	2	-	-	11	1	5	3	1	-
New York.....	731	11	569	111	24	16	44	1	1	1	42	3
North Carolina..	15	1	10	1	2	1	88	-	68	8	3	9
North Dakota...	2	-	2	-	-	-	9	-	8	-	1	-
Ohio.....	325	11	249	32	2	31	17	1	8	2	6	-
Oklahoma.....	17	-	15	2	-	-	26	2	14	-	9	1
Oregon.....	50	1	41	5	3	-	20	2	11	3	2	-
Pennsylvania...	14	-	14	-	-	-	68	3	55	2	6	2
Puerto Rico....	33	1	24	8	-	-	79	1	58	14	6	6
Rhode Island...	32	1	23	4	2	2	10	-	6	2	1	1
South Carolina.	5	1	3	1	-	-	42	-	36	2	4	-
South Dakota...	3	1	1	-	-	1	18	1	16	1	-	-
Tennessee....	26	-	23	3	-	-	77	1	63	1	9	3
Texas.....	22	2	10	10	-	-	60	-	43	5	10	2
Utah.....	12	1	8	3	-	-	15	-	11	-	4	-
Vermont.....	14	1	12	-	1	-	10	-	10	-	-	-
Virgin Islands.	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	1	4	2	-	1
Virginia.....	93	2	77	10	2	2	48	1	34	5	8	-
Washington....	150	2	123	20	4	1	15	-	10	1	3	1
West Virginia..	d/ 109	1	92	14	2	-	d/ 6	-	-	1	4	1
Wisconsin....	150	5	110	16	13	6	36	-	23	6	6	1
Wyoming.....	9	-	9	-	-	-	6	1	3	-	2	-

a/ For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes 51 director-workers.

c/ Includes 26 director-workers.

d/ See footnote b, table 2.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 4.-- PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES IN PROFESSIONAL POSITIONS, BY STATE, AND BY SOURCE OF FUNDS FOR SALARIES OR TRAVEL, JUNE 1952 and 1953

State	Total employees	Employees whose salaries or travel funds came from-			
		State and local funds entirely		Federal CWS funds (all or part)	
		1953	1952	1953	1952
Total.....	4,937	4,866	3,482	3,233	1,455
Alabama.....	83	70	22	4	61
Alaska.....	5	6	-	-	5
Arizona.....	26	29	15	17	11
Arkansas.....	28	30	-	-	28
California.....	225	310	181	260	44
Colorado.....	49	46	38	33	11
Connecticut.....	137	156	125	134	12
Delaware.....	23	22	-	-	23
Dist. of Col.....	73	74	68	68	5
Florida.....	45	41	17	18	28
Georgia.....	49	49	19	18	30
Hawaii.....	33	29	28	24	5
Idaho.....	6	8	-	-	6
Illinois.....	276	270	255	238	18
Indiana.....	184	153	175	171	9
Iowa.....	74	68	41	5	33
Kansas.....	33	35	10	3	23
Kentucky.....	86	69	16	-	70
Louisiana.....	93	85	47	41	46
Maine.....	52	48	38	29	14
Maryland.....	23	32	-	-	23
Massachusetts....	194	193	181	179	13
Michigan.....	114	116	83	79	31
Minnesota.....	213	202	195	183	18
Mississippi.....	85	66	10	12	75
Missouri.....	83	85	33	30	50
Montana.....	20	14	10	5	10
Nebraska.....	34	33	29	28	5
Nevada.....	8	8	-	-	8
New Hampshire....	21	20	9	6	12
New Jersey.....	15	13	-	-	15
New Mexico.....	33	30	22	6	11
New York.....	775	751	731	733	44
North Carolina...	103	107	15	15	88
North Dakota....	11	12	2	-	9
Ohio.....	342	337	325	303	17
Oklahoma.....	43	42	17	-	26
Oregon.....	70	64	50	46	20
Pennsylvania....	82	69	14	12	68
Puerto Rico.....	112	123	33	37	79
Rhode Island....	42	42	32	32	10
South Carolina...	47	37	5	7	12
South Dakota....	21	22	3	4	18
Tennessee.....	103	82	26	30	77
Texas.....	32	31	22	5	60
Utah.....	27	26	12	12	15
Vermont.....	24	22	14	11	10
Virgin Islands...	9	-	-	-	8
Virginia.....	141	121	93	67	48
Washington.....	165	159	150	133	15
West Virginia....	115	124	b/ 109	43	b/ 6
Wisconsin.....	186	184	150	147	36
Wyoming.....	15	12	9	5	6

a/ Report for 1952 and 1953 did not include all full-time child welfare employees paid entirely from local funds.

b/ Data for 1952 and 1953 not comparable. See footnote b, table 2.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare service program.

Table 5.— VACANT CHILD WELFARE POSITIONS IN THE PUBLIC WELFARE PROGRAMS, BY STATE
AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1953 ^{a/}

State	Total	Professional child welfare positions						Clerks
		Total	Directors	Caseworkers ^{b/}	Supervisors	Consultants	Specialists	
Total.....	631	570	8	434	59	51	18	61
Alabama.....	12	12	-	10	-	1	1	-
Alaska.....	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
Arizona.....	5	5	-	5	-	-	-	-
Arkansas.....	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-
California.....	9	7	-	6	1	-	-	2
Colorado.....	4	4	-	3	-	1	-	-
Connecticut.....	5	3	-	2	1	-	-	2
Delaware.....	4	4	-	3	1	-	-	-
Distr. of Col.....	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1
Florida.....	11	11	-	10	-	1	-	-
Georgia.....	22	20	-	19	-	1	-	2
Hawaii.....	7	7	-	4	1	1	1	-
Idaho.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Illinois.....	27	25	-	16	5	3	1	2
Indiana.....	7	7	-	3	-	4	-	-
Iowa.....	11	9	-	5	-	-	4	2
Kansas.....	6	6	1	4	1	-	-	-
Kentucky.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Louisiana.....	14	12	-	9	-	1	2	2
Maine.....	7	4	1	3	-	-	-	3
Maryland.....	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-
Massachusetts.....	4	4	-	1	2	-	1	-
Michigan.....	12	10	-	8	-	1	1	2
Minnesota.....	14	14	-	14	-	-	-	-
Mississippi.....	18	18	-	15	2	1	-	-
Missouri.....	9	7	1	5	1	-	-	2
Montana.....	20	20	1	16	-	3	-	-
Nebraska.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Nevada.....	3	3	-	2	-	2	-	-
New Hampshire.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
New Jersey.....	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
New Mexico.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
New York.....	117	92	3	61	11	13	4	25
North Carolina.....	37	37	-	31	1	5	-	-
North Dakota.....	4	4	-	4	-	-	-	-
Ohio.....	15	14	1	11	2	-	-	1
Oklahoma.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Oregon.....	13	13	-	4	5	4	-	-
Pennsylvania.....	16	15	-	13	2	-	-	1
Puerto Rico.....	57	57	-	50	7	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
South Carolina.....	11	10	-	7	3	-	-	1
South Dakota.....	9	8	-	5	3	-	-	1
Tennessee.....	27	22	-	17	-	4	1	5
Texas.....	25	22	-	14	4	4	-	3
Utah.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Vermont.....	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virgin Islands.....	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	19	18	-	13	2	2	1	1
Washington.....	18	18	-	17	1	-	-	-
West Virginia.....	4	4	-	3	1	-	-	-
Wisconsin.....	12	11	-	11	-	-	-	1
Wyoming.....	3	3	-	3	-	-	-	-

^{a/} For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

^{b/} Includes 3 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only vacant positions to be filled by employees who devote full time to child welfare.

Table 6.— NUMBER OF ACCESSIONS AND SEPARATIONS OF PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE EMPLOYEES,
BY STATE AND TYPE OF POSITION, JUNE 1953 ^{a/}

State	Accessions			Separations			Clerical employees	
	Total	Professional child welfare employees		Clerical employees	Total	Professional child welfare employees		
		Total	Case-workers ^{b/}			Total	Case-workers ^{c/}	
Total.....	1,969	1,458	1,309	511	1,834	1,332	1,133	502
Alabama.....	47	44	43	3	34	31	30	3
Alaska.....	5	4	4	1	6	5	4	1
Arizona.....	12	9	8	3	14	12	9	2
Arkansas.....	19	8	8	11	17	10	8	7
California.....	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/	d/
Colorado.....	22	19	15	3	19	16	11	3
Connecticut....	18	11	11	7	40	30	27	10
Delaware.....	13	8	8	5	11	7	7	4
Dist. of Col....	22	12	11	10	22	13	11	9
Florida.....	32	21	20	11	28	17	16	11
Georgia.....	21	17	17	4	30	22	20	8
Hawaii.....	13	13	11	-	9	9	7	-
Idaho.....	4	4	3	-	6	6	3	-
Illinois.....	121	113	105	8	115	107	96	8
Indiana.....	75	64	58	11	74	63	56	11
Iowa.....	45	40	34	5	40	34	29	6
Kansas.....	19	9	7	10	20	11	9	9
Kentucky.....	58	35	33	23	21	18	17	3
Louisiana.....	71	49	44	22	59	41	36	18
Maine.....	29	18	17	11	22	14	12	8
Maryland.....	9	9	8	-	18	18	15	-
Massachusetts..	21	10	10	11	23	8	7	15
Michigan.....	44	29	25	15	43	31	24	12
Minnesota.....	50	34	31	16	67	49	43	18
Mississippi....	44	42	42	2	61	23	19	38
Missouri.....	34	19	15	15	45	21	19	24
Montana.....	14	14	11	-	8	8	4	-
Nebraska.....	20	8	8	12	20	7	6	13
Nevada.....	5	5	3	-	5	5	3	-
New Hampshire..	5	5	5	-	5	4	3	1
New Jersey....	12	6	3	6	12	4	1	8
New Mexico....	21	13	11	8	18	10	9	8
New York.....	285	222	206	63	250	193	175	57
North Carolina..	44	32	30	12	47	36	30	11
North Dakota...	4	4	4	-	5	5	1	-
Ohio.....	117	82	65	35	110	77	56	33
Oklahoma.....	42	12	12	30	34	11	10	23
Oregon.....	38	31	30	7	34	25	20	9
Pennsylvania...	38	25	24	13	23	12	12	11
Puerto Rico....	21	18	14	3	29	29	27	-
Rhode Island...	13	11	11	2	13	11	10	2
South Carolina..	26	22	20	4	13	12	12	1
South Dakota...	8	8	5	-	11	9	6	2
Tennessee.....	61	43	41	18	34	22	18	12
Texas.....	80	43	32	37	79	43	31	36
Utah.....	3	3	3	-	2	2	2	-
Vermont.....	9	9	9	-	8	8	8	-
Virgin Islands..	4	2	2	2	4	3	3	1
Virginia.....	77	72	64	5	61	55	48	6
Washington....	77	65	56	12	59	59	49	-
West Virginia..	38	25	22	13	51	33	26	18
Wisconsin....	53	31	25	22	52	30	25	22
Wyoming.....	6	6	5	-	3	3	3	-

^{a/} Accessions and separations exclude employees who were separated but returned within the reporting period. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

^{b/} Includes 9 director-workers.

^{c/} Includes 9 director-workers.

^{d/} Not reported.

Note: This table includes only employees who devoted full time to the child welfare program.

Table 7.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE CASEWORKERS, BY STATE AND MONTHLY SALARY RATE, JUNE 1953 a/

State	Total caseworkers b/	Caseworkers receiving—							
		Less than \$175	\$175- 199	\$200- 224	\$225- 249	\$250- 274	\$275- 299	\$300- 324	\$325 or more
Total.....	3,731	100	88	258	516	734	628	563	844
Alabama.....	66	-	-	-	14	41	11	-	-
Alaska.....	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
Arizona.....	19	-	-	-	2	12	4	1	-
Arkansas.....	18	2	-	3	6	3	2	2	-
California.....	168	-	-	-	-	9	19	54	86
Colorado.....	31	-	-	-	2	3	13	7	6
Connecticut.....	112	-	-	-	1	7	52	31	21
Delaware.....	18	-	1	7	3	3	3	1	-
Dist. of Col.....	51	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	51
Florida.....	31	-	-	4	5	20	1	1	-
Georgia.....	35	-	-	10	12	3	7	3	-
Hawaii.....	27	-	-	-	5	4	6	11	1
Idaho.....	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	2	-
Illinois.....	208	-	-	4	22	55	51	52	24
Indiana.....	155	1	13	30	37	18	25	31	-
Iowa.....	49	-	-	9	10	13	14	3	-
Kansas.....	16	-	-	-	1	12	3	-	-
Kentucky.....	71	-	-	-	31	23	7	9	1
Louisiana.....	66	-	-	6	5	7	9	5	34
Maine.....	44	-	-	-	16	17	11	-	-
Maryland.....	22	-	-	-	8	3	11	-	-
Massachusetts.....	154	-	-	1	2	2	9	44	96
Michigan.....	75	-	-	-	-	-	9	14	52
Minnesota.....	163	-	-	-	-	6	37	35	85
Mississippi.....	72	-	15	-	27	13	17	-	-
Missouri.....	58	-	1	8	14	11	13	11	-
Montana.....	14	-	-	-	-	5	5	1	3
Nebraska.....	24	-	3	5	4	8	3	1	-
Nevada.....	6	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
New Hampshire.....	18	-	-	5	3	3	4	3	-
New Jersey.....	10	-	-	-	1	1	7	1	-
New Mexico.....	24	-	-	-	4	3	5	7	5
New York.....	570	1	5	26	74	202	84	89	89
North Carolina.....	78	-	-	1	23	52	2	-	-
North Dakota.....	10	-	-	-	-	1	-	3	6
Ohio.....	257	12	10	36	37	35	55	34	38
Oklahoma.....	29	-	-	2	1	7	4	8	7
Oregon.....	52	-	-	-	-	10	17	14	11
Pennsylvania.....	69	-	1	20	12	5	18	9	4
Puerto Rico.....	82	82	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rhode Island.....	29	-	-	7	-	9	5	4	4
South Carolina.....	39	-	-	10	20	9	-	-	-
South Dakota.....	17	-	-	-	2	6	2	1	6
Tennessee.....	86	1	-	11	32	3	34	2	3
Texas.....	53	-	-	1	7	21	11	13	-
Utah.....	19	-	-	-	-	3	3	4	9
Vermont.....	22	-	6	2	8	5	1	-	-
Virgin Islands.....	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
Virginia.....	111	1	7	26	37	31	5	4	-
Washington.....	133	-	-	-	-	2	12	35	84
West Virginia.....	92	-	26	21	24	15	6	-	-
Wisconsin.....	133	-	-	-	3	8	8	8	106
Wyoming.....	12	-	-	-	-	4	2	4	2

a/ Salary refers to the monthly rate in effect in June 1953. For scope and limitations of data see table 1.

b/ Includes 72 director-workers.

Note: This table includes only caseworkers who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

Table 8.— PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, BY STATE AND NUMBER OF CHILDREN SERVED, JUNE 1953 ^{a/}

State	Total workers	Workers not serving a specified number of children ^{b/}	Workers serving specified number of children				
			1-24	25-49	50-74	75-99	100 or more
Total							
Number....	3,731	370	455	964	1,019	445	478
Percent....	100.0	b/	13.5	28.7	30.3	13.3	14.2
Alabama.....	66	2	1	3	5	12	43
Alaska.....	5	-	-	1	3	1	-
Arizona.....	19	-	-	2	2	6	9
Arkansas.....	18	1	-	7	4	3	3
California.....	168	13	20	57	42	28	8
Colorado.....	31	1	1	13	8	5	3
Connecticut.....	112	11	27	23	15	24	12
Delaware.....	18	-	-	13	3	2	-
Distr. of Col.....	51	4	7	8	21	10	1
Florida.....	31	3	9	8	6	2	3
Georgia.....	35	3	10	9	10	2	1
Hawaii.....	27	6	1	7	9	3	1
Idaho.....	4	1	-	3	-	-	-
Illinois.....	208	45	50	90	23	-	-
Indiana.....	155	19	5	28	54	28	21
Iowa.....	49	5	10	13	13	8	-
Kansas.....	16	-	-	7	6	2	1
Kentucky.....	71	-	10	24	26	9	2
Louisiana.....	66	1	8	22	26	6	3
Maine.....	44	2	-	7	25	8	2
Maryland.....	22	1	11	9	-	1	-
Massachusetts.....	154	46	10	29	57	9	3
Michigan.....	75	7	33	14	15	-	-
Minnesota.....	163	34	9	61	29	15	15
Mississippi.....	72	16	15	15	13	6	7
Missouri.....	58	2	15	16	20	5	-
Montana.....	14	4	-	7	1	-	2
Nebraska.....	24	-	5	6	10	3	-
Nevada.....	6	-	5	-	1	-	-
New Hampshire.....	18	1	-	-	2	3	12
New Jersey.....	10	6	-	-	-	2	2
New Mexico.....	24	-	7	5	10	1	1
New York.....	570	28	45	115	148	63	171
North Carolina.....	78	3	2	16	13	18	26
North Dakota.....	10	4	1	-	1	-	4
Ohio.....	257	22	33	57	83	37	25
Oklahoma.....	29	-	-	5	4	6	14
Oregon.....	52	5	11	18	17	1	-
Pennsylvania.....	69	3	6	22	18	10	10
Puerto Rico.....	82	20	-	7	19	19	17
Rhode Island.....	29	2	1	3	14	6	3
South Carolina.....	39	1	1	9	11	7	10
South Dakota.....	17	-	6	3	5	3	-
Tennessee.....	86	20	14	41	11	-	-
Texas.....	53	3	11	18	17	4	-
Utah.....	19	1	1	7	8	2	-
Vermont.....	22	1	-	-	10	9	2
Virgin Islands.....	4	-	-	-	4	-	-
Virginia.....	111	9	11	37	44	7	3
Washington.....	133	8	22	35	57	8	5
West Virginia.....	92	3	5	12	23	27	22
Wisconsin.....	135	3	12	46	51	8	13
Wyoming.....	12	-	4	6	2	-	-

a/ Table includes 3,654 caseworkers and 77 director-workers. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

b/ Includes home-finders, workers in orientation and others who are not providing services directly to or on behalf of individual children.

Note: This table includes only workers who devoted full time to the child welfare program.

Table 9.— URBAN AND RURAL COUNTIES SERVED BY PUBLIC CHILD WELFARE WORKERS, AND PERCENT OF STATE'S CHILD POPULATION LIVING IN THESE COUNTIES, JUNE 1953 ^{a/}

State	Number of counties in State	Number of counties served by child welfare workers			Percent of child population in counties served by child welfare workers ^{c/}
		Total	Urban counties ^{b/}	Rural counties	
Total					
Number.....	3,187	1,673	477	1,196	74.0
Percent.....	100.0	52.5	15.0	37.5	-
Alabama.....	67	46	8	38	83.8
Alaska.....	4	3	-	3	87.0
Arizona.....	14	8	3	5	84.7
Arkansas.....	75	15	2	13	37.0
California.....	58	57	22	35	99.9
Colorado.....	63	13	6	7	68.9
Connecticut.....	8	9	6	2	100.0
Delaware.....	3	3	1	2	100.0
District of Columbia.....	1	1	1	-	100.0
Florida.....	67	12	10	2	60.0
Georgia.....	159	47	10	37	42.7
Hawaii.....	4	4	1	3	100.0
Idaho.....	44	7	2	5	29.8
Illinois.....	102	102	33	69	100.0
Indiana.....	92	48	20	28	77.6
Iowa.....	99	29	13	16	49.5
Kansas.....	105	21	11	10	43.8
Kentucky.....	120	114	8	106	97.9
Louisiana.....	64	63	9	54	99.3
Maine.....	16	16	6	10	100.0
Maryland.....	24	11	2	9	62.9
Massachusetts.....	14	14	11	3	100.0
Michigan.....	83	56	20	36	92.2
Minnesota.....	87	31	8	23	65.0
Mississippi.....	82	32	8	24	57.8
Missouri.....	115	28	8	20	63.3
Montana.....	56	8	5	3	40.6
Nebraska.....	93	93	10	83	100.0
Nevada.....	17	16	4	12	99.5
New Hampshire.....	10	10	5	5	100.0
New Jersey.....	21	15	9	6	36.6
New Mexico.....	32	15	6	9	73.6
New York.....	62	60	26	34	99.7
North Carolina.....	100	39	8	31	61.4
North Dakota.....	53	6	2	4	22.1
Ohio.....	88	57	26	31	86.7
Oklahoma.....	77	66	16	50	90.5
Oregon.....	36	14	4	10	77.8
Pennsylvania.....	67	19	4	15	19.4
Puerto Rico.....	77	76	9	67	99.9
Rhode Island.....	5	5	4	1	100.0
South Carolina.....	46	22	3	19	68.0
South Dakota.....	68	58	8	50	87.8
Tennessee.....	95	41	8	33	70.3
Texas.....	254	33	19	14	28.5
Utah.....	29	13	5	8	87.9
Vermont.....	14	14	2	12	100.0
Virgin Islands.....	2	2	1	1	100.0
Virginia.....	127	32	18	14	50.7
Washington.....	39	36	13	23	98.4
West Virginia.....	55	52	8	44	98.1
Wisconsin.....	71	71	18	53	100.0
Wyoming.....	23	11	7	4	69.8

^{a/} Table based on caseworkers and director-workers assigned to specific geographic areas. For scope and limitations of data, see table 1.

^{b/} Based on 1950 Census. An urban county is one in which at least 50 percent of the population are living in urban places as classified by the Bureau of the Census.

^{c/} Based on 1950 Census.

Note: This table based on workers who devoted full time to the child welfare services program.

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